FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEPSZABADSAG ON MERITS OF WARSAW PACT PROPOSALS

AU311515 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jan 83 p 1

[Ferenc Varnai article: "The World Is Expecting a Favorable Response"]

[Text] The NATO countries have not been so divided for a long time as they are today when faced with the dilemma of how to respond to the peace and detente-serving proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee.

Even many NATO countries acknowledge today that -- as opposed to the U.S. proposal (the "zero option") that intends to obtain unilateral military advantages and is, therefore, a proposal that is evidently unsuitable as a basis for negotiations, a proposal that expects only the Soviet Union to disarm its European missiles -- the Soviet leadership has submitted a series of concrete proposals that take mutual security into account. It is prepared to reduce the number of its intermediate-range missiles to the level of the British and French missiles of this type. (In that case, they would offset U.S. missiles not deployed on land, missiles that can reach the Soviet Union in a few minutes, in such a way that they would deploy certain Soviet missiles at a distance from the United States similar to the distance from the Soviet Union at which it has deployed them. This task requiring modern technology is no longer a problem for the Soviet Union is prepared to considerably reduce the number of strategic missiles as well.

As the time for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe (in West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands) draws closer, the governments of the countries concerned are suddenly realizing that they have virtually put their heads into a noose by accepting NATO's so-called two-track decision, for the decision in question calls for beginning the immediate deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in the countries concerned if the Geneva talks on Euromissiles do not lead to results by the end of the year. However, whether the talks produce results or not does not depend on the Soviet Union alone. Indeed, the concrete Soviet proposals prove precisely the fact that it expressly does not depend on the Soviet Union. Yet, the West European countries have entrusted the fate of the talks to the good will of the U.S. leadership, of whom it can be said that its intentions of not striving for an agreement in Geneva are becoming increasingly clear and that it is bent on obtaining military superiority, even at the cost of a "limited" -- in plain language, European -- nuclear clash, that is, at the risk of the annihilation of its European allies. To be sure, if the aforementioned U.S. intermediate-range missiles are deployed in the European NATO countries are not embarking on the path of security, but on the path of uncertainty.

Still, the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact does not only propose a mutual limitation of certain types of weapons, but envisages considerably more than that. It proposes to NATO a treaty on mutually relinquishing the use of force. Certain influential NATO circles have launched a compaign about this proposal to make it appear as a mere incomprehensible or even meaningless program declaration. Even the reaction is heard that the principle of relinquishing force is included, in any case, in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act or a few other international treaties -- such as the one between the Soviet Union and the FRG, for instance -- and, therefore, what need is there for an additional treaty. The point is, however, that the Warsaw Pact proposal is intended this time for developing the principle, instead of a mere declaration, into the assumption of a concrete and mutual commitment.

The objective is for the two greatest military and political groups not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against one another.

The assumption of the commitment would be extended to the area of all the countries participating in the treaty and their seas, airspace, or other property. Similarly, the member countries of both alliance systems would commit themselves not to threaten the security of the international sea, air and space communications lines by means of free areas that do not come within the jurisdiction of any country. They also intend to lay down practical steps to prevent the danger of a surprise attack. The extent of the commitment and the range of participants would be laid down precisely in the treaty, and, although the treaty would be concluded by the member countries of the two alliance systems, other interested European countries could also participate in drafting it and could join it.

All this could be a great step toward radically changing relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and alleviating the entire international atmosphere. The conclusion of the proposed agreement would make also a successful outcome of the talks on the limitation of armaments considerably easier.

Nothing is more characteristic of NATO's reaction not being the same as before than the fact that even the British prime minister, who is known for her conservatism and who cannot be accused of being pro-Soviet, has begun to ponder the consequences of deployment. And the West German Christian Socialist Union leader, Franz-Josef Strauss, who persues a similar policy has rated the reality on the U.S. "zero option" concisely and "absurdity," not to mention Greek and Spanish Premiers Andreas Papandreou and Felipe Gonzalez or Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who called the Warsaw Pact proposals a "couragious and magnanimous offer," a "realistic plan serving the alleviation of detente and worthy of a constructive reply," and an "initiative aimed at creating trust." Moreover, Hans-Jochen Vogel, the FRG Social Democratic party candidate for chancellor, has explicitely adopted the position that, if his party were voted into the government again in the March elections, he would request a postponement of the beginning of the deployment of the U.S. missiles, should the U.S.-Soviet talks fail to achieve their objective by the end of the year.

It is not to be wondered at that President Reagan, who used to say that he has nothing to discuss with the Soviet Union until the United States has finally implemented its armament program, was obliged to change his tone. He has now begun to say that the Soviet Union's proposals are "very encouraging," that "the speeches of Kremlin leaders have created serious bases for progress."

Of course, the change of tone is also gratifying, but it would be more important if they were followed by deeds guided by a similar spirit. Unfortunately, there are no visible signes of this as yet. Thus, the question naturally arrises: What has led the U.S. President to make these statements? In all probability, the failure of his guideline, for, while it was hoped in Washington that it would be possible to frighten the socialist countries and the peoples that have embarked on the path of progress, in actual fact, they have created a scare in their own country and among their own allies. Concern is increasing more and more in the West that in the United States there are people at the helm who could create a nuclear catastrophe.

Let us cite DIE ZEIT: "Reagan is afraid that -- Washington commentaries put it this way -- with their initiatives, the Soviets could 'unseat' the Americans." And the author of the article adds: "Andropov decalred in Prague that the Warsaw Pact countries do not want to obtain superiority over the NATO countries.

"And, since the NATO countries are saying the same, nothing stands in the way of an assumption of appropriate international legal obligations.... Indeed, why not? America is not in a position of pacifist anxiety, but in one of psychological and military strength. Thus, it is not threatened by any danger. Why should Andropov's words not be seriously examined? And if such a serious examination were to take place, the task of the negotiators would also become easier."

Such a process would give detente a breather. The world rightly expects a responsible response from the U.S. leadership.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 1983 PLANS REVIEWED

AU281240 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Jan 83 p 6

[Krzysztof Koprowski commentary: "Lines of Integration"]

[Text] A 3-day conference of the 105th session of the CEMA Executive Committee, the most important council body to meet between CEMA sessions, was recently concluded in Moscow. The conference examined several issues of vital importance for the integration of the "Socialist 10". A plan outlining the work of CEMA's subsidiary bodies for the next 2 years was also adopted as was a plan for CEMA contacts with other international organizations during 1983.

Among the many problems that were raised at the discussion, the issue of planning improvement deserves particular emphasis. The question is, how best to combine the methods, systems and instruments used in planning by CEMA member states with the economic requirements of each member. Other important issues that the committee's discussions concentrated on, were the improved performance and efficiency of the "heart" and "nerves", namely energy and transportation, in the economies of CEMA member states, as well as greater integration in chosen branches of industry.

Looking at the problems raised at the Executive Committee's last session in the light of our economic troubles, we can see a chance for the Polish economy in almost every sphere. It was not be coincidence that we announced we were prepared to play a larger role in rail freight transportation through Poland or to make Polish ports increasingly available to countries that do not have access to the sea.

A higher efficiency in the amalgamated energy systems of CEMA countries and the unified energy system of the USSR, as well as the construction of the new high-voltage lines between individual countries is an important matter for all CEMA members. Surpluses or shortages of power due to differences in the time and ease with that energy can be transmitted could be swiftly smoothed out in this way to the advantage of all sides involved.

The effectiveness of CEMA's activities, as well as a greater influence by CEMA on the process of the international division of labor (using economic methods) and the rate of integration constitute a problem that acquires a new meaning in a difficult international situation at a time of worsening East-West relations and of the economic problems that certain CEMA countries are experiencing.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES 327TH MBFR SESSION

AU311714 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jan 83 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "Vienna Negotiations -- Prague Initiative May Contribute To Success of 10-Year Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna -- PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski writes: After a 6-week break over Christmas and New Year's, the MBFR negotiations were resumed in Vienna on 25 January, and the 29th round of the negotiations, which have now lasted almost 10 years, was inaugurated. Delegations from 7 socialist countries and 12 NATO countries held their 327th plenary session.

During the session, which was chaired by Luxembourg's Ambassador Eduard Molitor, speeches were made by Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, head of the Polish delegation, and by Ambassador Walter Boss, head of the FRG delegation.

S. Przygodzki said that the negotiations have continued for almost 10 years, but, unfortunately, no specific results have been achieved thus far. The only reduction in the armed forces in central Europe was the one carried out by the USSR in 1979-80 when 20,000 troops, 1,000 tanks and other combat equipment were withdrawn from GDR territory. The West has not only failed to reciprocate that act of good will, but has greatly increased its strength in the shape of more U.S. troops in central Europe in the past few years. The socialist countries want to achieve progress in the Vienna negotiations, as was once again confirmed by the representatives of the highest authorities of the Warsaw Pact countries at the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee. That session stressed with particular force the need to liquidate the nuclear and conventional arms race. The initiatives presented in the Prague declaration are of great significance for the issues involved in the Vienna negotiations. The signing of an accord on denouncing the mutual use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO countries could especially improve the climate and create an atmosphere of trust in international relations.

The Prague declaration, S. Przygodzki said, indicates that there are prerequisites for drawing up an accord in Vienna within 1 or 2 years. The participants in the Prague session declared their support for making a practical step in favor of reducing armed forces and armaments of the USSR and the United States in central Europe by mutual example.

The implementation of such a measure could proceed under the supervision of representatives of the two sides. After this measure is implemented, the level of forces on both sides would be frozen until an accord were concluded. This initiative submitted by the socialist countries opens new possibilities for achieving the first specific results in Vienna within a short time.

The next plenary session will be held on 2 February.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS LATEST REAGAN 'INITIATIVE'

AU010845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Washington has again demonstrated to the world public its negative stand on the Geneva talks on nuclear weapon disarmament. In West Berlin, George Bush, U.S. vice president, has reported on Ronald Reagan's open letter in which he allegedly launched a new initiative on land-based medium-range missiles, primarily Soviet ones, leaving untouched the rest of the U.S. nuclear carriers in Europe as well as the nuclear missile potential of Britain and France. Even the largest mass information media made no secret of their disappointment over the U.S. President's letter. Max [name indistinct], BBC correspondent in West Berlin, [words indistinct] the United States has no intention at all to move forward toward so-called "disarmament."

BTA REPORTS COUNTRY'S 1982 PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU291458 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 29 Jan 83

["Bulgarian Economy in 1982" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 29 (BTA) -- As compared with 1981, last year the national revenue of Bulgaria increased by four per cent, the gross profit of the economic organizations by 11 per cent, the industrial output by 4.6 per cent, the total agricultural output by 4.7 per cent and the foreign trade exchange by 9.1 per cent. These data are reported in the announcement of the committee of the unified system for social information of Bulgaria, given for publication last night. The announcement is based on the implementation of the unified plan for socio-economic development of the country in 1982.

It is underlined in the announcement that almost the entire growth of the national income results from the increased labour productivity. About three-fourths of the national revenue was used for raising the living standard of the people. Last year the research and engineering transfer organizations overfulfilled their annual plan for development of themes and tasks by 3.2 per cent. The potential effect of the nearly 7,000 scientific developments transferred into practice amounts to about 700 million leva. 254 mechanized and automated conveyor lines were industrially transferred, which helped 16.8 thousand workers to switch over from manual to mechanized work. New successes were achieved in the field of atomic power generation. Almost one-third of the electricity generated in Bulgaria at present is provided by the "Kozlodoui" atomic power station. The introduction of the new power capacities placed Bulgaria third in the world in atomically generated electricity per capita of the population.

The food industry turned out over 200 new assortments of foodstuffs with an emphasis on the diversification and improvement of foodstuffs for children and for dietetic nutrition. A completely computerized international telegraph exchange was put in operation which sharply improved the contacts of the national telex subscribers with the telex networks round the world. The manufacture of a number of staple industrial products was increased. Last year there were turned out 40,438 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 33,512 thousand tons of coal, 2,586 steel blocks, 1,561 thousand tons of pig iron for processing and 5,614 thousand tons of cement. Overfulfilled were the production quotas for electricity, tractors, combine harvesters, universal lathes, industrial robots and manipulators, cement, etc. Nearly seven milliard leva were invested in 1982. The prevailing portion of the capital investments (about 75 per cent) were channelled out into the material production branches, and more than 67 per cent of them were used for updating, reconstruction and extension of the existing production capacities.

The total agricultural production exceeded 8660 million leva. The production of plant-breeding was increased by 6.4 per cent and of animal husbandry by 3.0 per cent, as compared with 1981. The production of the staple farm crops was increased last year. Especially good were the results of the intensification of grain production. 9,957,000 tons of grain were produced. The production of sunflower seed, sugarbeet, tobacco and vegetables also exceeds the 1981 indices. Successfully continued the work for increasing the production of the farm output in the auxiliary farms of the industrial, construction and other enterprises and in the privately-owned plots of the people. [sentence as received] The total agricultural production of the privately-owned plots was increased by 4.7 per cent as compared to 1981.

The announcement also reports of the increased labour productivity in the different kinds of transport: by 1.2 per cent in the rail transport, by 2.3 in the public automobile transport, by 13.9 per cent in the river transport and by 0.6 per cent in the air transport. In 1982 were commissioned 27 new postage, telegraph and telephone stations, 21 of which in the villages. 131,321 new telephone posts were put in operation, as well as 182 telex posts. One television translator, 26 radio-translation centres and 58 television retranslators were put in exploitation.

The country took an active part in the international division of labour last year, above all within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. New successes were achieved in the process of bringing the economies of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union closer together. The foreign trade exchange amounted to 21.6 milliard foreign currency leva. 74 per cent of the foreign trade of the country was realized with the CMEA member-states, and with the Soviet Union alone about 54 per cent. The trade with the developing states increased considerably. The trade with the developing states increased considerably. The proportion of machinery and installations in the Bulgarian exports formed 47.8 per cent last year as compared to 45.8 per cent in 1981. In 1982 Bulgaria was visited by 5.6 million tourists. Almost 362 million leva were spent in 1982 on environment conservation tasks. 704 projects for the prevention of the air, the water and soil from pollution became operational as well as such protecting from noise.

The average monthly pay of the work force in the national economy went up to 197 leva. The real incomes of the population went on rising to become more than 3 per cent higher over those of 1981. The income of the population rose also in connection with the public consumption funds. They reached a average per capita amount of 734 leva which is 5.5 per cent more in comparison with 1981. The average monthly amount of a pension is by 6.8 per cent bigger than it was in 1981. 400 thousand cooperative farmers received a pension increase by 32 per cent on the average. Last year saw the completion of 67,980 new flats. 92 thousand boys and girls graduated from the high schools last year and 16,800 - from the higher education establishments. In the beginning of the 1981-1983 academic year the number of students in the secondary, semi-higher and the higher educational establishments was more than 424 thousand. The population of Bulgaria amounted to 8,929 thousand at the end of last year.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 15-29 JANUARY

AU221643 [Editorial Report] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has attended the funeral of BCP veteran Penyu Dokuzov, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 15 January. Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received a working group of a MSZMP cultural delegation visiting Bulgaria, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2030 GMT on 19 January. Stoyan Mikhaylov is also reported to have attended a conference of the National Assembly deputies of the Silistra Okrug constituencies, reports Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1000 GMT on 20 January.

Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, have attended a celebration in Blagoevgrad on the 60th birthday of Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug party committee, where a Zhivkov greetings letter was also read, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2030 GMT On 20 January. Aleksandur Lilov is also reported to have attended a session of the Shumen Okrug Aktiv, which discussed okrug educational problems, reports Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 21 January.

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, has attended a joint session of the Committees for Culture and for Tourism, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2030 GMT on 20 January. He is also reported to have attended a celebration in Stara Zagora devoted to the 60th birthday of Bulgarian singer Dimitur Uzunov, where a greetings letter from Todor Zhivkov was also read, according to the same radio at 1830 GMT on 21 January. Georgi Yordanov is further reported to have attended a celebration in Sliven marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of artist Stefan Kirov, according to the radio at 1836 GMT on 22 January. He is also reported to have attended a plenum of the Bulgarian Federation for Physical Culture and Sports held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its establishment, according to the radio at 1600 GMT on 27 January.

Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a session of the National Assembly Legislative Commission in Sofia which discussed various topics, according to the radio at 1000 GMT on 26 January. He is also reported to have attended a plenum of the Bulgarian Federation for Physical Culture and Sports on the 25th anniversary of its establishment, reports the radio at 1600 GMT on 27 January.

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a session of the Burgas Okrug party committee bureau which discussed the okrug 1983 plan, according to the radio at 1000 GMT on 27 January.

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a plenum of the Bulgarian Federation for Physical Culture and Sports and conveyed greetings on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its foundation, according to the radio at 1600 GMT on 27 January.

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Smolyan Okrug party leaders in Smolyan, with whom he discussed the okrug's economic development, according to the radio at 1830 GMT on 28 January.

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the annual accountability conference of the Silistra Okrug People's Council, according to the radio at 0900 GMT on 29 January.

VLADIMIR ZHIVKOV ELECTED ASSEMBLY MEMBER

AU301850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] On 30 January, at the 134th Mikhaylovgrad Election District, local by-elections took place for the seat of the deceased National Assembly member Army General Ivan Mikhaylov. Vladimir Zhivkov was elected National Assembly member.

BUSH FRG TALKS, WEST BERLIN VISIT NOTED

Activities in Bonn

LD311916 Prague CTK English 1705 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush met here today with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Karl Carstens. West Germany is the first stop of his twelve-day tour of Western Europe.

The aim of the tour is to make U.S. West European allies support the U.S. unrealistic attitude towards the Soviet-American talks on limitation of nuclear weapons which take place in Geneva.

George Bush met with deep understanding and consent in the Bonn coalition government especially when presenting the U.S. views on disarmament and the situation in NATO, according to a joint statement by Helmut Kohl and George Bush.

Though the two politicians proclaimed their readiness to disarmament and international cooperation, they also expressed support for the 1979 NATO armament resolution and for the "zero option" -- the unrealistic U.S. attitude which is the main obstacle to the Geneva talks.

Talks in Bonn

LD312038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The results of the talks between U.S. Vice President George Bush and FRG representatives are summed up by Frantisek Vonderka, our Bonn correspondent:

The talks between Vice President Bush and Foreign Minister Genscher, with Chancellor Kohl, were held in Bonn behind closed doors. They resulted in a 15-minute joint press statement by Vice President Bush and Chancellor Kohl after which no jornalists' questions were allowed. Nevertheless, it is clear that the main reason for George Bush's tour of West Europe is to defend Washington's hitherto unhelpful attitudes at the USSR-U.S. Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe. George Bush noted that Washington intends, at the Geneva talks, to continue implementing the so-called zero option for medium-range missiles; that is, it intends to remain dedicated to the position which, in fact, blocks the talks in Geneva. Chancellor Kohl said that his government unequivocably supports Washington's policy.

Words were heard about the need for East-West dialogue. The fact that the dialogue is being torpedoed precisely by those who, just like Washington and Bonn, insist on unrealistic positions was ignored.

Visit to West Berlin

LD312048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Vice President Bush arrived by air for a visit to West Berlin this afternoon. Jindrich Malota, our correspondent, has sent the following report:

The visit to this city by U.S. Vice President George Bush who, against the four-power treaty on West Berlin, is officially accompanied by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, is a part of the attempts by the U.S. Government to convince its doubting West European allies about the correctness of its present foreign policy course. West Berlin, however, has a special place in the program of Bush's European stay. As is known, this city is not a part of the FRG, much less of NATO. Reagan's government, thus, is concerned not so much with persuading, but rather with demonstrating its power to the European socialist countries.

But it is precisely West Berlin which is a proof of the advantages and all-round benefits of the policy of detente and mutual cooperation. That is why it was here that the peace proposals of the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states met with positive response. That is why the local progressive and democratic public rejects the policy of arms and confrontation, implemented by the present U.S. Government. That is why this afternoon the defenders of the peace movement in this city demonstrated their protest against the visit of the U.S. vice president to West Berlin.

Berlin Visit Termed 'Provocative'

LD312153 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 31 Jan 83

[By Bonn correspondent Jaroslav Janku]

[Excerpts] The American vice president began his 12-day tour of West European countries in Bonn yesterday. Observers feel that official statements concerning attempts to reduce international tension are under the shadow of suspicion: Everybody remembers that at one time George Bush was director of the CIA, whose repertoire is more renowned for subversive actions, sabotage and murder than for attempts to create a positive international climate. George Bush is following the same course in the office of the vice president; this afternoon he left for a provocative visit in West Berlin, in blatant contravention of the Quadripartite Agreement on this city.

Berlin Protests, Demonstrations

LD311349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Report by correspondent Jindrich Malota]

[Text] According to the official program of the 2-day visit by U.S. Vice President and ex-chief of the U.S. CIA George Bush in West Berlin, his aircraft is due to land this afternoon at 1645 at Tegel Airport. At 1700 representatives of the democratic public of the city have called a protest demonstration against this visit at another location.

These facts are symptomatic of the current situation in West Berlin where a strong peace movement exists which rejects the extreme policy of the current U.S. Government. The massive protest demonstration against the visits of former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in September 1981 and of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in June last year are telling proof of this. Progressive and democratic forces in West Berlin reject the NATO pact's decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. They are in favor of a constructive approach to the disarmament talks in Geneva and mutually advantageous cooperation between East and West. Thus, it is no wonder that the U.S. vice president, who in violation of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin is due to be officially accompanied by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, will not be a very welcome guest in the eyes of a considerable number of the city's population.

No New Proposals

LD010949 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Correspondent Jindrich Malota sums up the visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush to West Berlin:

[Malota] Those people who expected to hear something new were mistaken. The U.S. vice president repeated only old, long rejected arguments. According to Bush, NATO is allegedly the only truly genuine peace movement, whereas the hundreds of thousands of people in West Europe who protest against the hazardous policy of the U.S. Administration were described cold-bloodedly and without further ado by Bush as people who understand nothing and who have been misled.

He again defended the so-called zero option, which even very close allies of Washington see as absurd. The U.S. vice president presented a distorted picture of the situation also by taking some problems out of their broader context. In his speech he restricted himself only to the issue of land-based medium-range missiles. Not a word about the British and French nuclear means in Europe, not a word about U.S. air and naval nuclear forces operating in the same area, yesterday's sppech by the U.S. vice president in West Berlin thus lacked new arguments, proposals or suggestions for talks, just like the open letter to the Europeans by President Reagan which George Bush read in conclusion of his speech.

Thus, the United States has chosen West Berlin as a place from which to demonstrate again its unwillingness to change the political course of arms buildup and confrontation.

REAGAN SPEECH AFFIRMS 'FEVERISH ARMAMENT' COURSE

AU311705 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jan 83 p 7

[Milan Rusko article in the column "Word on Events": "The Union Is Finding it Difficult to Endure"]

[Excerpts] A review of the past year and promises for the coming period -- these make up the contents of the message traditionally submitted by the American President to the U.S. Congress toward the end of January. And the structure of this year's State of the Union message, which Ronald Reagan presented Wednesday night, was the same as ever. However, its specific feature was that actually it separated the two halves of the current administration's tenure in the White House.

The casualness and the public relations smiles with which Reagan, at the beginning of his term in office, wanted to convince the broad masses of American citizens that the crisis phenomena in the United States are merely temporary now seem cynical. In order to evade responsibility for the failure to fulfill his own promises, Reagan suggestively implied in his message that it was the preceding government that is to blame for everything.

Although foreign policy formed only the smaller part of the American President's speech, Reagan nevertheless tried to present the United States in it as the "decisive force" in international life. He stressed that, in view of "America's leading position in the world," the American strategy must also be based on U.S. military strength. He spoke of an alleged U.S. willingness and "preparedness" to conduct negotiations with the USSR; but in reality he confirmed the plans of Washington's imperialist circles to try and make the USSR conclude an agreement in the military-strategic sphere which is not based on equal rights, and thus to disrupt the existing fragile, approximate equilibrium. At the same time, he asked Americans for "sacrifices" which should be made in the name of imperialism's class interests and Washington's hegemonist ambitions. Ronald Reagan avoided directly reacting to the peace proposals made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee.

He again spoke of an America which should prove by military strength [vojenskou silou] its supremacy over the rest of the world. He simultaneously conceded that the realization of these plans in the next 5 years will cost American taxpayers at least $1,600 billion. Since he only vaguely mentioned that his government is "willing to consider the USSR's serious proposals," observers judge that he in fact confirmed the sharp course of feverish armament and of unwillingness to reach an agreement either about strategic arms, or about medium-range weapons in central Europe. Whereas these agreements would in fact contribute toward substantially reducing international tension and limiting the possibility of an outbreak of a nuclear war.

With his State of the Union message, Ronald Reagan actually confirmed the current course, and also that, above all, the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the imperialist circles lie nearest his heart. As proved by the results of the midpoint of his term in office, this adventurist policy has already exacted the sacrifice of hundreds of billions and caused the general deterioration of the international atmosphere. The tenor of the speech could in no way enthuse the broad American public, since it was a sign that the sacrifices made to date, which the United States is finding increasingly difficult to endure as is, will increase still further under Reagan.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD010010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, in Prague, received Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and comradely conversation they discussed questions of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

BILAK RECEIVES DFLP'S HAYIF HAWATIMAH 31 JAN

LD011014 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. The two representatives resolutely condemned the barabric Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the aggressive policy vis-a-vis the Palestinian people. Czechoslovakia will continue its existing stance in supporting the fight of the Palestinian people for strengthening their inviolable rights as a nation and for the creation of a just peace in the region.

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORTS 1982 DEVELOPMENT

LD312347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The Czech Statistical Office has issued a report on the development of the national economy and fulfillment of the state plan in the Czech Socialist Republic last year.

The report states that the overwhelming part of the state plan's aims for 1982 was fulfilled in the national economy, and that the achieved living standard was maintained in principle. The basic aims of economic policy and of the plan were also successfully implemented thanks to the lasting attention paid by party and economic organs to the development of the national economy and to the timely solution of problems as they arose. A significant share in the achieved results also goes to the everyday effort of labor collectives and the broad development of the initiative of the working people. The results for 1982 show, the report notes, that in the Czech Socialist Republic national economy another step was made towards intensification, particularly in economy in electric power and in material savings. In the sphere of investment construction, it was possible to reduce successfully the number of projects under construction. Agricultural results contributed toward better self-sufficiency and toward reduced grin imports. During last year the national economy demonstrated its ability to adjust to difficult conditions of economic development. The Czech Statistical Office report further says, however, that shortcomings exist that weaken the overall results of our economy. Plan fulfillment is considerably uneven; behind the overall results a number of enterprises as well as production economic units are hidden that did not fulfill the planned tasks; shortcomings remain in the structure of production, in the management of stocks and in putting new projects into operation.

START OF BUSH TOUR IN BONN, BERLIN REPORTED

Kohl's Views Noted

LD312140 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush today started a trip through six West European countries in order to push the NATO partners into line regarding the American position at the Geneva negotiations. His first stop was Bonn. In an interview Federal Chancellor Kohl confirmed his position that at the Geneva negotiations the zero option, which aims at unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union, must be adhered to. He is in full agreement with Franz-Josef Strauss in this matter. A solution which says that the Americans do not deploy and that the Soviet Union reduces only part of its potential is not acceptable, Kohl said.

Berlin Demonstration

LD312140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2028 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] West Berlin, 31 Jan (ADN) -- U.S. Vice President Bush together with FRG Chancellor Kohl and Bonn's Foreign Minister Genscher is in Wester Berlin since Monday evening. There was a major protest demonstration in the center of West Berlin as a result. Thousands of demonstrators condemned the arms escalation and confrontation policy of the U.S. Government with banners such as "The Brussels NATO Decision Must Be Removed" and "Bush Go Home".

Members and supporters of the Alternative List, of the Latin American Committee, of the SEW as well as other organizations from Berlin participated in the demonstration which was accompanied by a mass deployment of police.

KAEUBLER COMMENTS ON LATEST U.S. BUDGET PROPOSAL

DW312107 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] President Reagan today presented the budget of fiscal 1983/84 to the U.S. Congress for approval. Once again enourmous arms expenditures and social cuts are envisaged. Our Washington correspondent Horst Kaeubler discusses the consequences of this budget for the economic development of the United States and the social situation in the country.

People in Washington generally believe that the new budget will not bring about the promised economic renewal but economic disaster. What did the U.S. President say when he presented his previous budgets? He said people would have to swallow strong medicine if the program for America's economic renewal was to be successful. What was meant by that was that drastic social cuts were to help eliminate the chronic budegt deficits by the end of Reagan's first term in office in 1984.

However, the most unrestrained armament policy in U.S. history multiplied the budget deficits from a record $27 billion under Carter to a record $200 billion now imminent under Reagan. Not even the drastic social cuts were sufficient to compensate the most gigantic arms buildup of all time. These record deficits boosted interest rates, paralyzed investment activities, shut down over 30 percent of U.S. industrial capacities and laid of 12 million Americans. The United States today is the scene of the longest and most serious economic crisis.

The new budget, however, that the President submitted to Congress for approval just now in no way shows that the Reagan administration has drawn any conclusions, which are long overdue. The White House keeps to the old useless formula. The Reagan administration asks Congress for an increase of military spending by 34 billion to a total $280.5 billion in the next fiscal year. As the budget says very clearly, the largest portion will go into nuclear armament -- the construction of the MX and the B-1 nuclear bomber, the development of a stealth bomber which cannot be located by radar, the equipment of the submarine fleet with the more accurate and more efficient Trident missiles, the development and deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles as well as the research and development of new nuclear multiple warheads.

The program of America's remilitarization will be continued unchanged. The question is, how is this program to be brought in line with the alleged U.S. negotiating readiness in Geneva? The continuation of the gigantic military buildup program is impossible without new sacrifices for the country. The social programs are to be cut by some $14 billion. Older citizens who in case of sickness were insured through Medicare and Medicaid will have to pay $28 per day for the first 15 sick-days and $17.50 per day for another 60 sick-days.

In a country like the United States with 12 million jobless, the poor and needy who depend on public relief in the future must prove that they have a job before they are entitled to receive public benefits. How many will become homeless when Reagan's new budget calls for the abolishment of public rent allowances for poor people! The school meal program which was already rigorously cut in last year's budget will be curtailed by another 15 percent. Until now physically disabled children received benefits to the age of 18. From now on this right will expire at the age of 16.

Despite these social cuts the gap between revenues and arms expenditures is so gigantic that the Reagan administration contrary to all promises of balancing the budget takes into account a budget deficit of $189 billion in 1984. Congress members not only voice apprehensions that these deficits will destroy all hopes for an economic recovery following this longest and most serious postwar crisis. In the third year of the Reagan administration members of both parties vehemently demand cuts in military spending so as to prevent chronic harm to the U.S. economy. THE WASHINGTON POST writes today that much more is necessary now than the White House has offered to prevent an economic catastrophe. Heated debates are in the offing on Capitol Hill.

BRIEFS

STOPH MEETS FINNISH AMBASSADOR -- On Thursday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a farewell visit Kuuno Honkonen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jan 83 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST REPORTS REAGAN LETTER TO ANDROPOV

LD312223 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Both the American and the West German Governments would consider the so-called zero option as the best result at the Geneva talks, but they do not stick rigidly to this position. This was said by the West German Government spokesman following the meeting between the West German chancellor and the U.S. vice president. Chancellor Kohl has said that his government wants to use every opportunity in the interests of improving East-West relations. At the same time he urged a Soviet-American summit in the right time and after proper preparations. Following the Bonn talks Bush arrived in West Berlin where police closed the main roads in many places in the expectation of demonstrations against the U.S. vice president.

The U.S. President has proposed to the CPSU general secretary that they meet in the interests of a complete ban on medium-range nuclear weapons. The letter, dated the day before yesterday, was read by Vice President Bush at the end of his West Berlin speech. The letter which, according to observers, aims to influence Western public opinion, in fact urges the Soviet Union to accept the zero option proposed by the United States. This proposal has already been rejected by the Soviet Union several times. In the letter Reagan states that he is ready to meet Andropov anywhere and at any time in the interests of the agreement.

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT DISCUSSES FOREIGN LOANS

AU281408 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jan 83 p 4

[Report, attributed to a "member of the staff" of the paper, on a press briefing by Hungarian National Bank President Matyas Timar on 25 January in Budapest: "Credit Policy in the Service of the Foreign Economic Equilibrium; Press Briefing by Matyas Timar at the Hungarian National Bank"]

[Text] Tuesday morning, Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank, briefed the press about the bank's activity last year and its tasks this year. He stressed in his introduction that last year was a year in which it was very difficult to maintain our solvency and improve the external and internal equilibrium but we did successfully resolve that task.

The Foreign Exchange Situation, Exchange Rate Policy

In connection with the development of the country's foreign exchange position, he said that the foreign trade turnover primarily affecting it produced a surplus totaling 12.6 billion forints. As part of it, computed on both a contractual and fluctuating parity basis, a considerable convertible foreign exchange asset was produced. In addition, tourism produced an asset of approximately $180 million. It is a disadvantage, however, that, because of the very high interest rates that have developed in the international money market, our interest burdens have considerably increased.

The bank's exchange rate policy served to improve our position of equilibrium. While we have revalued the forint upward vis-a-vis convertible currencies on several occasions in the past, this year, in order to prevent the ripple effect of high capitalist inflation, we devalued the forint in several stages by a total of approximately 11 percent vis-a-vis the capitalist currencies. In doing so, we have made exports more profitable in this relationship and made imports more expensive. In addition, the bank modified foreign currency and exchange rates weekly in accordance with actual current price scales.

Last year, he said, 30 countries declared that they were insolvent and requested that their debts be rescheduled. This, along with the generally unfavorable position of the world economy and the distrust of Western banks resulting from it, as well as political pressure against granting credits to socialist countries, led to the fact that we could not raise credits between the summer of 1981 and the summer of 1982. In addition, partly because of their own economic difficulties, numerous financial institutes withdrew or reduced the deposits they had placed with us.

IMF, World Bank Membership

In addition to our country's firm political position and international prestige, as well as the prompt reaction of the management of the national economy, the fact that our country has become a member of two international financial institutions of the United Nations: the IMF and the World Bank, was a significant factor in our maintaining our solvency. This, too, contributed to the fact that the Bank for International Settlements, which has its headquarters in Basel and in which the Western central banks participate, granted us a short-term credit of $500 million to overcome our liquidity problems, and that then, in the second half of the year, we were able to raise a medium-term credit of $260 million from an international banking consortium, which was organized by a U.S. bank.

We have had successful negotiations with the IMF as well. Of course, like every responsible financial institution, the IMF has thoroughly informed itself about our country's economic position, our economic policy concepts and the measures we have implemented to consolidate our economic equilibrium. Taking all this into consideration, it granted us at the beginning of December two loans (with a period of maturity of 5 and 7 years respectively) totaling $600 million. (We availed ourselves of a smaller portion of this already last year, while the larger portion of it is available to us this year.) In answer to a question, Matyas Timar added that our plans, economic policy concepts and economic policy aimed at restoring the equilibrium and at reducing our indebtedness constituted sufficient guarantee for a favorable decision.

We are also negotiating with the World Bank, to be able to avail ourselves of loans for our various development concepts, concepts to improve the equilibrium. There are three main areas under consideration: energy management and rationalization, a bread grain program and the development of various competitive export sectors. Incidentally, the membership of the World Bank means also entirely new marketing opportunities, because only enterprises of the World Bank members can participate in negotiations on tenders posted for investments implemented with the organization's loans. For instance, the Hungarian shipyard and crane factory has already won a North African tender for harbor installations.

This year too, maintaining our solvency calls in the first place for a further improvement of the foreign economic equilibrium. This requires good cooperation between producer and foreign trade enterprises and the financial sphere. Only thus can we achieve a reduction of our indebtedness this year.

Dwelling on the practice applied in granting credits last year, the bank president noted that, in the interests of objectives concerning the equilibrium, credit terms have been made stricter in many areas. The investments that have been financed are mainly those that enjoy priority under the plan for the people's economy. The rate of interest on both investment and working capital credits has been increased by 4 percent during the year.

Fundamental conditions for granting credits for investments have not changed in 1983. The bank has intensified verification of the fulfillment of conditions for credit contracts and applies sanctions if they are not adhered to.

Those availing themselves of credits must be aware that the costs of obtainable foreign sources are changing. Accordingly, the bank increases or perhaps reduces the rate of interest also during the year.

Preferential Credit Goals

The bank president singled out a few credit areas of particular importance. He dealt first with export credits that expand the stock of convertible export commodities. For this purpose, the bank granted credits of over 10 billion forints both in 1981 and 1982, and the development projects implemented from these credits played a considerable role already last year in the dollar-related foreign trade turnover's production of assets. The bank has approved credits for this purpose of 8.1 billion forints for this year.

For energy rationalization, credits were approved in 226 instances, valued at a total of 5.7 billion forints, up to the end of 1982. Through measures financed from these credits, one can expect to save the equivalent of 187,000 tons of heating oil. Additional investments serving these purposes, valued at approximately 6 billion forints, are still to be considered.

For usefully exploiting various waste and secondary raw materials, the Hungarian National Bank has financed 35 investments, with credits of 4.4 billion forints, to date. The largest of these sums was the credit granted to the Ozd and Dunaujvaros iron plants for slag dump processing projects. The completion of investment projects that have already begun is in the foreground this year. Possibilities are limited for financing new investments for this purpose.

Some 12 applications have been received to date for purposes serving the economical use of materials. These promise the saving of raw materials valued at 1 billion forints annually which we are obtaining to a considerable extent from imports cleared in dollars at the moment. The consideration of these credit requests is in progress.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLLAI VISITS LIBYA

LD312206 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Tripoli, January 31 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai, president of the 37th U.N. General Assembly, arrived in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on January 29 and is to stay there to February 1 on the invitation of the Libyan General People's Committee. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, met Imre Hollai. Imre Hollai and 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Bureau for External Relations, discussed international issues and Hungarian-Libyan relations. Present at the event was Balint Gal, Hungarian ambassador in Tripoli.

TRANSPORT COORDINATION TALKS WITH USSR, SFRY HELD

LD311830 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Various factors have in recent years interfered with the realization of the jointly-determined targets in the sphere of Hungarian-Soviet goods transport. Thus, for example, the supply of railway wagons was insufficient. This has reduced traffic volume throught the Zahony railway border crossing point. These issues are being discussed at the Hungarian-Soviet goods transport talks which began earlier today. Rail transport and foreign trade experts of the two countries are discussing the tasks for the current year. They are coordinating transport activities and working out a plan for specific measures. Yugoslav specialists will also participate in the talks in order to discuss transit deliveries.

WARSAW REPORTS ON BUSH TALKS WITH FRG LEADERS

LD311910 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Talks between Vice President George Bush and West German politicians concerning deployment of new American medium-range missiles equipped with nuclear warheads in Europe have begun in Bonn. Today Bush had a conversation with Chancellor Kohl and Minister Genscher. This is the first stage of his trip to several West European capitals. The goal of the trip is to gain support for American policies. According to initial agency reports, the statements of those taking part in the Bonn talks contain some new elements. This means that the recent initiatives of socialist countries are being examined in Western capitals.

Significance of Visit

LD312323 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has begun his trip around West Europe starting in Bonn. Of all the seven countries Bush intends to visit during the next 12 days, the FRG is certainly the most important. This is because of the significance of the FRG for the American policy of the arms race, for the installation in West Europe of (?572) new medium-range missiles trained on the Soviet Union and its allies, including Poland. This policy (?has met) with increasing resistance among America's allies. In seeking support for it, Bush expects to find this in Bonn in particular, since from the beginning the Christian Democratic government has declared its readiness to allow new rockets to be installed on West German territory. However, the public is at variance with the government. Fear of a European nuclear war is becoming increasingly visible among the FRG public, which [word indistinct] the American strategic plan. Just such a war is to be promoted by the new Pershings and cruise missiles installed in the FRG. [Passage indistinct] In short, the question of the stationing of new missiles in the FRG has become a key one in the pre-election struggle going on there at the moment. The U.S. arms policy is looked on favorably by the Christian Democrats, while the SPD candidate for chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel, states his support for doing everything possible to protect the FRG against the threat of a missiles arms race. This stance has recently brought Vogel a popularity exceeding the boldest hopes of the Social Democrats.

With regard to internal politics, the visit by U.S. Vice President Bush is not all that convenient for Christian Democratic Chancellor Kohl. Thus it is hardly surprising that on this occasion he attempted to (?appear) [word indistinct] as unbellicose as possible. While assuring the Americans of the FRG's full support, he stressed at the same time today the need for disarmament negotiations between the United States and the USSR, which would even serve to bring about a rapid meeting between Ronald Reagan and Yuriy Andropov.

WARSAW PAPERS ON FRG REVIVING REVANCHIST CLAIMS

LD311820 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 31 Jan 83

["Ominous Words" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan -- "The statement made by FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann during Saturday's meeting of the 'Resettlers Union' militants, is an attempt to undermine the treaties signed by Bonn with the socialist countries, the treaties which over the past 12 years have initiated the process of normalized relations between the FRG and Poland," charged the Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in a commentary today.

It said the Christian Democratic minister was now trying to depreciate those relations as being merely a provisional 'modus vivendi', by repeating the worn-out revanchist slogans about the allegedly 'legitimate existence' of the Third Reich within the 1937 borders.

"To leave no room for doubts, Zimmermann clearly stressed that the target of the revanchist claim also includes territories east of the Oder and Neisse Rivers -- that is western and northern voivodships of the Polish People's Republic.

"And so casting away all the fig leaves the Federal Republic of Germany Government -- represented in this case by Minister Zimmermann, officially has taken the stand that has always been propagated openly by the revanchist resettlers' landmanschaften, their interpretation of the 'right to homeland' included." (SA)

"The current international situation witnesses a visible rise in aggressiveness of the revanchist circles in the Federal Republic of Germany whose official advocate again becomes the Bonn government dominated by the right-wing Christian Democrats," continued the Polish Armed Forces newspaper.

"The West German revanchists are most likely to be encouraged by the brutality of the anti-socialist, adventurous policy pursued by President Reagan.

"Minister Zimmermann delivered his provocative credo almost exactly on the semi-centennial anniversary of the rise to power by the genocidal Hitlerism in pre-war Germany.

"This ominous anniversary even intensifies the meaning of that admonition, which the revanchist assault means for every Pole," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

In an article on the same subject, the popular Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY pointed out that "the statements made by members of the FRG Christian Democratic-Liberal government often contain -- if not anti-Polish elements or others aimed against the socialist countries -- protests against the existing status quo on the so-called German issue."

"Chancellor Helmut Kohl, too, has his share in this wave of claims and threats, though at the time of his accession to power in Bonn he declared that the new cabinet would abide by the agreements concluded by the outgoing Social Democratic team.

"But even this politician has not made as provocative an utterance so far as did his Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann last Saturday," the paper said.

SEJM SESSION ON FOREIGN POLICY OPENS 31 JANUARY

LD311137 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Good morning. Today in the Sejm: current problems of national foreign policy. Right now the Sejm session is beginning. In the first part of the session a report will be delivered by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski. A broad deputies' debate on the aforementioned problems is anticipated. Speakers from all deputies clubs and circles and from among nonparty deputies intend to take the floor. The discussion will probably last throughout Monday. About 20 speakers have put their names down so the deputies' debate (? will contain) opinions and views on foreign subjects from various social spheres.

Deputies will probably take stands on such basic questions as the conditions for ensuring peace and security in Europe and the world and the possibilities of progress in disarmament talks. The latest peace initiatives of the socialist countries are particularly significant in this area. Let us recall that at the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee a proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states was put forward. Matters of peace are stressed in an appeal to parliaments and nations of the world issued by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR.

Today in the Sejm foreign subjects will be discussed. Tomorrow, in the 2d day of the session, the Sejm will review three government bills. The first one concerns the pension provision for miners and their families and the second concerns changes to some regulations on social security benefits and on the pension provision. This last bill primarily concerns the liquidation of the so-called old portfolio, in relation to the benefits and pensions of certain vocational groups such as craftsmen, agents, members of agricultural production cooperatives and cooperatives of agricultural circles, creative artists and artists, as well as persons receiving benefits awarded because of accidents at work and vocational diseases. This bill also envisages changing several other acts, including the act on social security financial benefits for sickness and maternity, by planning to decrease the benefit paid for the first 3 days that a worker is unable to work due to illness.

The general deputies' debate is envisaged on both these bills connected with the need to adjust the isolated pension systems to the requirements of the general reform of employees pensions and benefits which was adopted by the Sejm, let us recall, in December of last year.

The third bill is the highway law. It envisages many changes and more precise definitions which relate to vehicle traffic principles as well as pedestrial behavior.

So, the 2-day Sejm session is starting right this moment. If the deputies adopt an act submitted by the Council of Elders, tomorrow the 5-month autumn session of the parliament will end.

Olszowski Address

LD311738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Speech by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at Sejm session in Warsaw 31 January -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, may it please the Sejm: Today I will deal with foreign policy issues which the deputies will consider. Public examination of these questions is becoming a fine tradition of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. Currently, at the beginning of 1983, it is additionally justified by the highly alarming international situation which exerts a considerable influence on our Polish affairs. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has repeatedly emphasized this fact from this rostrum. For some years now we have observed a peculiar accumulation of negative political, economic, and social pheonomena in the world. New armed conflicts have erupted. More and more destructive conventional arms have begun to be used. The danger of a nuclear war has increased. The forces of imperialism interfere particularly blatantly in the internal affairs of states, making use of their economic potential to wage a policy of diktat. The new spiral of the arms race that they began has resulted in a sharp rise in military expenditure thereby reducing opportunities for peaceful socioecnomic development and making it more difficult to solve worldwide problems of hunger, backwardness, and degradation of the environment. This has had dramatically adverse effects on the atmosphere of security and creates a great danger as far as peace is concerned.

A number of Western governments have departed from the policy of detente. This means that relations have become aggravated, the existing divisions have become deeper, and the structures of international cooperation have been weakened. It reduces the opportunities for businesslike discussion concerning worldwide and regional issues.

The complex international situation reflects, without doubt, the deep conflicts of interests which exist in the world today and which are connected, above all, with the class struggle. Basic differences between these interests represent the objective state of international relations. The anachronistic way of searching for means whereby they can be resolved is alarming; attitudes are aggressive, hegemonistic aspirations continue to be expressed by forces of imperialism. The basic desire of the leading circles in the United States and of certain NATO states is to reverse the historic changes that have taken place in the world, to undermine the postwar European status quo and to change to their benefit the balance of forces that has come about.

They use the following means for its implementation: global confrontation with the socialist world, intensified arms race calculated at achieving military superiority, and the so-called anticommunist crusade. Their aim is to undermine the long existing balance of forces, to return to nuclear blackmail against socialist countries, and to create conditions for the introduction of the position of strength policy. This is blackmail on a global scale, helped by the MX missile system, and it entails missile and nuclear superiority in Europe which will be served by the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in NATO states.

No one should have any doubts as to the objective of this step. It is to move to Europe the epicenter of the potential nuclear conflict so it does not directly affect the territory of the United States. Europe and its nations will be made a stake in the game for world domination. The deployment of missiles alone will increase the risk of nuclear conflict; by reducing the time for achieving strategic objectives it will create a temptation to make a first-strike attack. It is significant that the United States and its allies do not denounce the use of nuclear arms completely. Nor as the Soviet Union has done, do they pledge not to be first to use them.

[Words indistinct] that together with the passing to the new phase of arms race, in the United States doctrines are being put forward which provide for the possibility of nuclear conflict, including that of local character, which naturally applies primarily to Europe. Thus, the danger lies not only in arms themselves, but also in all doctrinal considerations which make their use more probable.

[Words indistinct] also by the United Nations the need for inculcating in societies a spirit of peace, let me recall the well-known Polish initiative which draws particular attention to the threat which is borne in the sphere of theoretical deliberation and practical preparations.

There is an even greater need to actively counteract the creation and promotion of these aggressive military doctrines, which are dangerous to peace. It is supremely necessary for the nations and governments of Europe to resist them. We must not allow the implementation of plans to turn our continent into the major site of a potential nuclear conflict. By protecting it against the introduction of new missiles and nuclear arms, we are protecting the life and the peaceful coexistence of all its nations and states.

Citizen deputies, the balance of forces existing in the world and in Europe, although subjected to tremors and to questioning, invariably constitutes the basis for the continuation of the policy of peaceful coexistence and for overcoming the trend toward detente, though checked and rendered complex by the policy of confrontation, remains the sole sensible alternative for interstate relations.

It finds constant support in the consistently peaceful policy of the socialist states and in the activities of the developing, neutral, and nonaligned countries. The postulate for international dialogue and disarmament has come forth with great force in the public opinion of a number of countries, including the NATO countries, and in broad social and religious movements for peace and against nuclear arms.

There is also no lack of prudence and realism among certain political quarters in the Western countries, which rightly favor the development of the situation in continuing the policy of detente and not in the trend toward confrontation, stepping up tensions and arms.

The current policy of the United States and of some other NATO countries, which is at odds with the fundamental requirements of the contemporary world and is based on an overestimation of their own abilities and an underestimation of the abilities of others, brings about crises and increased tension and cannot change the basic direction in the development of the political situation.

The major factor for peace in the contemporary world remains the policy of the Soviet Union and of the entire community of socialist states. This has been confirmed emphatically by the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held recently in Prague. The adopted declaration has consolidated the grounds for a return to the policy of detente, checking the armaments race and for a move toward disarmament and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The developed and realistic action program for peace, security, and cooperation contained in the declaration, which provides a constructive alternative to the confrontationist trend of the forces of imperialism, is conducive to these objectives.

Preliminary reactions confirm that this is precisely how this is interpreted in many political circles. In particular, I would like to draw attention to the proposal which was submitted in the declaration of a treaty of mutual nonuse of military force and about maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. The significance of the proposed treaty goes beyond the scope of a temporary measure which could be of assistance in easing the current tension. It ought to be considered as an important factor in constructing European security and in overcoming the divisions in Europe and as a factor which complements and assists efforts in this area to date.

This significant proposal and the whole of the program contained in the Prague declaration will be a renewal of our activities -- undertaken with the activeness of the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact -- aimed at improving the situation and atmosphere in Europe.

One of the most urgent tasks in international relations at present is to abandon cold war rhetoric for the sake of serious talks, to prevent a further deterioration of the international situation taking place, and to consistently search for ways leading to its improvement.

We would welcome with particular pleasure the return of a businesslike dialogue which would be held with good intentions between the Soviet Union and the United States. We support the constructive stance which the Soviet Union has adopted in this matter. We would like the United States to respond to this with signs of good will and with a return to the political principles adopted in previous agreements. We have always believed, and we still do believe, that an improvement in relations between the two superpowers is a prerequisite for a removal of the nuclear war threat, for halting the arms race and for undertaking measures which would lead to real disarmament. This would be an important factor in seeking solutions to the existing conflict situation and in preventing new ones. We fully appreciate the importance of the Soviet-American dialogue for both the entire world situation and the sucessful development of relations in Europe.

May it please the house, the progressing globalization of international problems, and in particular the problems of peace, demands a sense of responsibility in the activity of governments not only with respect to their own nations, but also with respect to the international community, an avoidance of activities which could upset the foundations of international security. This sense of responsibility guided the actions of Polish authorities when solving our internal problems. Sovereign decisions, made in the name of the highest interests of the Polish state and nation, have always taken into account the stabilization of the international situation and the preservation of security in Europe. The past year has confirmed the correctness of these decisions, even as viewed from outside. If, in the international situation the first signs of sobering and stabilization are beginning to appear, this also indicates our Polish contribution.

Preservation of and respect for the realities of contemporary Europe has a fundamental significance for Poland and the whole continent. The peace and the security of European nations are based on them. A strong, independent, and socialist Poland is part of these realities. As the removal of the principal elements of the structure of a building can lead to its collapse, so too can the breeching of the foundations on which the edifice of peace in Europe is based threaten its stability. In looking after our own home, by removing the dangers which threaten it, we also demonstrate our great concern for the security of all of Europe. This is well understood not only by all states friendly to us, but also by all realistically thinking political forces.

May it please the house, the political, economic and social crises have weakened Poland internally. They also have had a negative influence on its international position. Had the measures to stop them not been undertaken, the most vital interests of the Polish nation would have been threatened. Last year not only reversed this danger but also permitted active work striving to rebuild Poland's international position. Given the nature of things, we undertook this primarily within the community of socialist states.

The visits of Polish party and state delegations at the highest level to the Soviet Union and other European socialist states have yielded very important results. They supplemented the numerous political, parliamentarian, and economic contacts. As a result mutual understanding increased, decisions and accords were agreed upon and all these made it easier for us to alleviate the results of the crisis and to overcome it. Traditional forms of economic cooperation have been broadened because new forms have come about. It was found possible to arrest the tendency toward reduced cultural and scientific exchanges. Much progress was attained as far as cooperation in the mass media is concerned. Our cooperation with our closest ally and reliable friend, the Soviet Union, assumed special significance. The attitude of the USSR toward Poland's current problems, its understanding and help in solving these problems, constitute yet another example of the historic significance of the turnabout in our mutual relations -- a turnabout that took place in the postwar period.

We have also witnessed the development of political contacts and economic cooperation with non-European socialist states. The balance sheet of our relations with the developing countries is also favorable. They have shown considerable -- although not uniformly the same -- understanding for our internal situation. They did not introduce restrictions into bilateral cooperation, they continued intergovernmental and interparliamentarian dialogues with us.

Citizen deputies, the past year was a particularly difficult period in our relations with the United States and certain NATO states. This was caused by their statements and actions which were aimed against our country and which ran counter to the interests of Polish society. This harmed our mutual relations. This unfortunately is also true for some of our traditional West European partners. We emerge from our crisis wiser by our bitter experiences in this sphere. This reminds us once again that the true attitude and intentions toward the Polish nation and state would be assessed not by words but by deeds.

The anti-Polish policy could not have brought about the intended results. It did not bring to a halt the process of stabilization and normalization of life; even though it made it more difficult to solve our economic problems, it was incapable of placing effective obstacles on the path of a gradual emergence from the crisis. Hopes that the Polish state would collapse politically or economically failed to be realized.

Attempts to isolate Poland have also failed. We have been conducting vigorous diplomatic activities. We have not allowed ourselves to be driven to the periphery of international life. The so-called Polish issue, bred on arid soil, is loosening its roots. Poland is not an issue; Poland is a sovereign state. It is and will remain a meaningful partner in international relations, contributing, in line with its possibilities, to the resolution of international problems. The times when matters affecting Poles were decided without the participation of their state belong to the irretrivable past.

May it please the house, neither the present complex international situation nor the process of great internal changes in Poland can change the present precepts of Polish foreign policy, which are based on the most vital interests of the Polish nation and state. This has been confirmed by the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Taking into consideration the bitter lessons of the past and basing ourselves on the common ideals of socialism, we have placed the security of Poland on the foundations of durable bilateral and multilateral alliance with our neighbors and the other fraternal socialist countries. The correctness of our path has been proven on many occasions. The allied ties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which grew out of the common struggle of revolutionaries and have been sealed by the blood shed in fighting against fascism, have remained the immutable corner-stone of Polish foreign policy for the past 38 years.

We are reinforcing this alliance in many ways. There is constant confirmation of the profound eloquence of the truth that the might and international prestige of the Soviet Union lies in the most deeply conceived interest of People's Poland and that the existence of a strong, independent socialist Poland lies in the vital interests of the Soviet Union. The Polish-Soviet alliance remains the fundamental guarantee of Poland's security, of the inviolability of our borders, and a meaningful factor in the cohesion and cooperation between the socialist countries. It also service the common cause of peace and security in Europe, and is one of its essential components.

The visit of the Polish party and state delegation to Moscow in the pring, the Crimea meetings in the summer, and talks between Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, toward the end of 1982, have confirmed the will of the two parties and states to strengthen broad cooperation and close joint action in the international arena in the implementation of the policy of peace.

The decisions adopted during those talks are and will be resolutely implemented. We attach great significance to strengthening and developing the traditional relations of friendship with the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. We can state with satisfaction that cooperation with our southern neighbor during last year created a good climate and political conditions for the further development of comprehensive cooperation. We shall continue to undertake activities that serve the strengthening and development of friendly relations between good neighbors in all spheres with the first socialist German state -- the GDR. Our close links remain an important factor in consolidating the postwar territorial and political order, as an immutable basis for security and peace in Europe.

In the current year we intend to maintain lively and extensive contacts not only with our closest neighors but also with other European socialist countries, realizing the decisions adopted during the meetings between Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and leaders of fraternal parties and states. We shall pay appropriate attention to the further deepening of friendly cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic. Our relations with that country are characterized by mutual friendship, sympathy, and profound understanding. We state with pleasure that cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria in many areas is being strengthened. We are creating together the conditions for its continuing improvement. We attach great importance to the development and strengthening of friendship with the Socialist Republic of Romania; we are actively broadening the mutually beneficial cooperation.

Like our socialist partners we believe that there are considerable resources and untapped possibilities for making the process of recreating natural broad dimensions in mutual relations more dynamic, especially in developing and broadening economic cooperation, and cultural and scientific exchanges in information and other spheres. We believe that unity is important in order to render more effective the functioning of the socialist states' political and defensive alliance. We have shown this through our active participation in the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee and in the deliberations of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers and Committee of Defense Ministers.

The Polish People's Army, which this year celebrates the 40th anniversary of its creation, is an important part of the forces that stand guard over peace and socialism.

An immeasurably important plane of our activity is the development and deepening of economic integration with the CEMA member states. Implementation of a comprehensive program of economic integration and perfecting the mechanisms of cooperation will create increasingly more favorable conditions for the development of our country. We desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation with the SFRY; we continue to want to tighten the all-round and fraternal ties with socialist Cuba; we will deepen relations with friendly Mongolia; we are connected by ties of cooperation and friendship with the fraternal Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- which we will continue to strengthen; and we are developing relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Poland greets the renewal of dialogue between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China with satisfaction. We are aware of its essential significance for the cause of peace in Asia and in the world. This aim would be served by an improvement and development of relations between China and all the socialist states. For our part we are ready to develop further relations in various areas, in particular in the economic area, for further mutual benefit, while respecting the interests of both sides.

Citizen deputies, Poland belongs to the pioneers of detente on our continent. The CSCE is one of the greatest achievements in the history of European relations. We actively counteract any reversal of the joint cause originated in Helsinki, any deformation and erosion of the process of dialogue and cooperation between the European states. We replied appropriately to lawless attempts to interfere in our internal affairs in the forum of th Madrid CSCE meeting. Today we note (?with hope) the renewal of matter-of-fact discussion in Madrid. We desire this meeting's new round of work, which begins on 8 February this year, to proceed in an atmosphere of constructive negotiations and to lead to constructive results, including the decision -- so necessary for Europe -- to call a conference devoted to confidence and security-building means and disarmament in Europe.

The prolongation of the Madrid meeting or an undermining of its significance is not in the interests of any European state. Poland will make every effort to ensure that the meeting ends with successful results favorable to the continuation, consolidation, and further development of the general European process. Achieving these things would also have no small influence on East-West relations. The permanent priorities of Polish policy include stopping the arms race. The degree to which our continent is threatened dictates particular concern to reduce military confrontation in Europe. The Soviet-American talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons are of fundamental significance in this respect. The important proposals made last December by the Soviet Union can contribute to breaking the impasse that has arisen. A constructive attitude by the United States is also necessary -- respect on its part for the principles of equality and equal security. A positive conclusion to these talks would make it possible to avert a new round in the arms race and create the preconditions of further activities aimed at freeing Europe completely from nuclear arms.

We will make every effort toward the realization of the lofty ideas on the subject of arms reduction advanced in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact nations, including the proposal to eliminate chemical weapons from the European domain. We attach a great deal of importance to the talks that are underway in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. Due to the attitude of the NATO states, these talks are at an impasse. Poland, together with its allies, will continue to act resolutely to break the deadlock, to achieve progress and to begin genuine disarmament measures. Good foundations for this exist. They lie in the draft agreement on the first stage of reductions put forward by Poland on behalf of four socialist states in February 1982. As a result of joint agreement, the Warsaw Pact nations proposed in the Prague declaration that the possibility be considered of beginning the process of reduction with the Soviet Union and the United States, undertaking a mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe even before a formal agreement is reached in the Vienna talks.

We consider it necessary that the other disarmament talks be invigorated and made more effective. A precondition for their success is the recognition of the existing structure of forces, restraint from actions which would constitute a threat to them, and abandoning the tendency to push for one-sided benefits.

We view with interest the recent Swedish proposal for the formation of a European nonnuclear combat zone. It is linked with the traditional interest of Polish foreign policy in the problems of reduced nuclear armaments in Europe. The best known example was the Rapacki Plan, the 25th anniversary of which we celebrated last year at a ceremonial session of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission.

The U.S. Administration's policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, including Poland, has caused a certain increase in political and ideological tensions at the forums of international organizations. Since the introduction of martial law in Poland, those organizations, particularly the ILO and the UN Human Rights Commission, have become forums for intensive operations by some NATO states aimed at making our internal problems an international issue. These actions have not gained the expected results. With growing understanding of our situation, we will, in cooperation with our allies and the progressive developing countries, continue energetically to oppose attempts to use international organizations for interference in our internal affairs.

Despite these negative phenomena, Poland's participation in international organizations benefits us, allows us to overcome attempts to isolate us, and defends our political rationale. This year we will actively participate in many organizations and in the United Nations. In the Security Council, of which we became a member in 1982, we will try to help solve regional and local conflicts, and to increase its effectiveness in fulfilling its main task -- to maintain and consolidate international peace and security.

May it please the house, the situation in the world economy did not improve in 1982. The recession is already in its third year, and there are still no signs that it will end. The low rate of economic growth continues. Unemployment in the developed capitalist countries has reached nearly 30 million people. Protectionist trends are on the increase. The problem of indebtedness today affects several dozen countries. This is a new phenomenon in the world economic scene.

In addition, the economic prospects of the world for 1983 are not encouraging. The present world economic crisis has a bearing on the socialist countries, including Poland. In order to counteract its negative effects they are making efforts designed to adapt the economy to the changed conditions. They are broadening cooperation within CEMA. An important role in the mapping out of the directions for the socialist economic cooperation in the eighties will be played by the forthcoming economic summit of the CEMA countries.

Indebtedness is a particularly difficult problem in our economic conditions. Boosting our economy and attaining increased trade surpluses are the basic prerequisites for a gradual repayment of the incurred loans. The resolving of this problem will depend not only on the efficiency of our economy, but also on the political climate around Poland and in East-West relations. We will seek solutions which will take into consideration the interest of both Poland and its partners.

In recent years one of the more serious international problems was the restrictions and so-called economic sanctions resulting from political considerations. We believe that economic cooperation should be protected against the negative influence of a deteriorating political situation. Guided by this wish we have launched an initiative for building confidence in economic relations. Its objective is, above all, to curb the negative phenomena restricting economic cooperation for political reasons.

Citizen deputies, Poland was and remains open for peaceful cooperation with countries with different systems. The favorable periods in our history are associated with broad contacts and intensive international cooperation. It is not we who have brought about their limitations. [Words indistinct] The policy of sanctions, pressure, and interference in our domestic affairs lead to nowhere and is doomed to complete failure.

At the same time, with the suspension of martial law and important decisions connected with this, pretexts for pursuing this policy have disappeared. These pretexts were voiced as conditions for restoring correct relations. The continuation of this policy can mean only one thing: the desire to disturb the normalization of our internal situation, counting on the exploitation of the so-called Polish issue in order to sharpen international tensions. We expect the instigators of the anti-Polish actions to come to their senses, to count their dubious profits and inevitable losses and to undertake to improve mutual relations with Poland. This concerns the United States, above all.

Never before in the history of our mutual relations has American policy been aimed against Poland so directly. Neither false propaganda nor empty phrases can alter facts: the adoption of illegal economic sanctions against Poland which make the conditions of life more difficult for our people; open interference in our internal affairs; propaganda aggression; and a striving to isolate Poland. The result of this policy is a visible downgrading of relations: a break in official political contacts; a drop in trade turnover; a considerable curtailment in cultural and scientific exchange; and a breach of the legal basis for relations in view of the nonrenewal of a number of important agreements.

We have stated many times -- and I wish to reiterate this -- that we are ready to shape Polish-American relations in accordance with commonly accepted principles; we are ready to preserve their earlier gains in line with mutual interest. It is obvious that the first promise in this process has to be that the U.S. Government gives up the policy

of economic sanctions and restrictions, interference in our internal affairs, and the anti-Polish propaganda campaign -- that is the line which cannot bring, and never will bring, anything good, but will only exacerbate mutual relations and breach the traditionally friendly contacts of the two nations.

Out relations with the FRG are exposed to a difficult test. Regardless of historical factors, it is actively participating in the implementation of the NATO policy of restrictions against Poland and is trying to interfere in our internal affairs. The West German Bundestag, in the space of 1 year, adopted as many as three resolutions arrogating to itself the right to determine Poland's policies. We would like to believe that declarations being made by Bonn spokesmen concerning the necessity to continue the process of detente and cooperation in Europe and of normal relations with socialist states will be reflected in practice. We expect that the FRG will return to the path of continuation of the process of normalization of relations. We will receive with open minds constructive initiatives and activities of the Federal Republic. We will continue, however, to reject resolutely any and all attempts to put in question territorial-political realities or to avoid fulfillment of pledges adopted in the treaty between Poland and the FRG of December 1970. This is our attitude to points contained in the electoral program of the Christian Democrats and the recent statements by certain members of the Bonn cabinet which give rise to sharp opposition.

France's attitude towards Poland causes surprise. The fact that politicians there cite noble traditions and assure us that they have sympathy for the Polish nation remains clearly at variance with certain official statements. We would not wish to rashly discard the values born of Polish-French cooperation over a not-so-distant period when our states were pointed out as exemplary partners in Europe.

We are convinced of the need to continue friendly Polish-French relations. Poland will not be found wanting in persistance and will to act in this direction. We expect that France's national and international interests will lead to a change in her current policy toward Poland.

It is with respect that we consider the policies of states which did not join the sanctions and restrictions against us, respecting our sovereign right to decide our international affairs. We want to see them as partners in the efforts to maintain a climate of detente and good-neighborly cooperation. We wish to continue to develop our relations with Austria, Finland, the Scandinavian countries, Greece, Canada, Japan, and other states which show a realistic attitude toward Poland.

It is with respect that we see the growing involvement of the Holy See and John Paul II in the defense of peace and in pointing to the risk of a nuclear war. His message dialogue for the cause of peace -- a challenge for our times, issued at the beginning of this year -- is an example of this. This issue constitutes an element in the exchange of views which we continue to have with the Holy See. In the past year, too, despite the existence of different viewpoints on certain problems, especially those connected with the situation in Poland, this dialogue has continued in various forms. We think that if appropriate conditions are created -- conditions that befit a visit of this rank -- John Paul II's arrival in Poland can contribute to a further development of constructive dialogue between the state and church in Poland and of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See. Fruitful mutual contacts bring us nearer to a full normalization of relations.

May it please the house, armed conflicts constitute one of the most negative phenomena in the present international situation. Imperialism is extending the policy of global confrontation to involve the regions of the Near East and Africa, Asia and Latin America. This brought about an increase in tensions and human suffering as well as an increase in the danger to peace. Its obvious manifestation was the barbarous Israeli invasion of Lebanon, aimed against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

We have expressed many times the attitude of the Polish authorities and the Polish people about this conflict. We emphasize once again the need for the complete solution of the problems of the Middle East with the participation of all the interested parties. Without the withdrawal of the agressor from the occupied Arab territories and without the recognition of the just rights of the Arab nation of Palestine, including the right to its own independent state, there can be no such solution. In this context we consider the principles of settlement of the Middle East conflict worked out by the Arab states at the Fes conference as positive.

We watch with anxiety the prolonged conflict between Iraq and Iran. We appeal to these two states to end the destructive war and to settle the differences by negotiations.

We oppose the imperialist actions which inflame regional conflicts in Latin America. We express solidarity with the struggle of the nations of Nicaragua and Granada for the strengthening of their independence and for the peaceful solution of the tense situation in Central America.

In our policy toward Africa we shall continue our support for African unity and for the completion of the process of decolonization, including the solving of the urgent problem of Namibia, as well as the liquidation of all manifestations of racism and of its most extreme form -- apartheid.

The development of Poland's relations with the nonaligned countries, which play a significant role in the contemporary world, is encouraged [as heard] by the common striving for the strengthening of peace, for ending the arms race, and for establishing a just new international economic order. The confirmation of the mutual advantages which are brought about by the cooperation with the developing countries, both in our bilateral relations as well as in the international arena, is expressed by our past and present relations with India. This relationship was further strengthened last year by the visit of the Polish foreign minister to Delhi. We note with appreciation India's efforts for the sake of peace and stabilization in Asia and its active participation in the Nonaligned Movement.

An important place in our economic and political ties is occupied by Libya. Last year's visit to Poland by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was a significant event in our mutual relations. Work is in progress on an agreement which will strengthen the bases of Polish-Libyan relations. We will continue to maintain a lively dialogue and cooperation with Angola, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Nigeria, Kuwait, Indonesia, Morocco, Egypt and other important economic partners.

Our traditionally friendly relations with the majority of Latin American countries show vitality and a trend for further development. This is indicated, among other things, by the results of government delegation visits last year to Colombia and Venezuela and talks in Brazil, Mexico and Argentina on political and economic ties. There are realistic possibilities for the widening of long-term economic cooperation between Poland and the countries of that region.

Attaching special importance to political and economic relations with our present, major partners we will at the same time strive to widen cooperation with other developing countries, advancing our own initiatives and responding to proposals submitted to us.

Citizen deputies, there are important tasks before us in rectifying the losses and damage caused last year by the anti-Polish propaganda campaign. Western ideological diversion centers and the bourgeois mass media have been drawing a distorted, tendentious picture of the transformations occurring in Poland, aimed at discrediting the actions undertaken by the authorities.

They have been supporting the political opposition and hampering normalization. This is bound to weigh on relations between Poland and Western countries, for it constitutes part of them. For some time we have been noting a differentiation between the Western mass media in its evaluation of Polish affairs; we now more often come across a realistic approach and a well-balanced commentary.

We do not remain idle with regard to discriminatory activities and making cultural and scientific cooperation dependent on political conditions. Nevertheless, we still advocate wide cultural and scientific contacts. In these areas Poland has gained special recognition in the world. We would like to keep and improve this record, aiming at the enrichment of our national culture and at the humane values of a broad international exchange.

Progress toward sociopolitical stabilization in Poland, based on profound reforms and national accord, pleases many of our compatriots throughout the world. The Polish community abroad, which has always been characterized by an emotional appreciation of the issues affecting the homeland, still feels deeply connected with its destiny. Its patriotically orientated past protests openly against slogans that advocate anarchy and chaos in Poland, the disruption of the nation and the destruction of bridges linking Polonia with the homeland.

Polonia and Poles scattered abroad, like to see Poland with a strong economy and [words indistinct] they also wish to maintain contacts with families and relations at home. Cooperation with Polonia has been shaped over decades and we want to develop our common achievement. Considerable easing of restrictions, after the suspension of martial law, is creating conditions for the amendment of regulations concerning citizens' travel abroad. The state's policy in this field will be determined by social interest, the situation on the home labor market and in individual branches of the national economy; this also concerns Polish citizens who do not wish to stay abroad, to facilitate their return home. The Polish authorities and society at home are not indifferent to how Poles abroad are being treated, or to their living conditions. Polish consular centers have been instructed to take care of those citizens of our country whose sitution abroad is difficult or unregulated.

May it please the house, proper implementation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' tasks, and its successful and effective operation, demand constant improvements in methods and supervision. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has undertaken a number of tasks aimed at further improving its operation. These matters are the subject of a thorough analysis and teams are preparing appropriate solutions.

I wish to state that a large part of the Polish foreign services, especially in Western countries, is at present working in extraordinarily difficult political conditions, sometimes -- as shown by the terrorist attack on our embassy in Bern -- risking their health and lives. Their devoted service to socialist Poland is worthy of recognition. In the present complicated international conditions the government will be strengthening the functions of the minister of foreign affairs as political coordinator of the whole of cooperation with foreign countries. Internal and external activities that constitute our foreign policy must have common factors and must be effective. These issues have recently been the subject of a detailed discussion in the forum of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs.

I wish to convey my thanks to the citizen deputies and to express the hope that the commission's decisions will serve our international relations well. Citizen Sejm Speaker, citizen deputies, almost a year ago, after the government presented the reports on Polish foreign policy, the Sejm passed an appropriate resolution. This was an important guideline for our activities in the past period. With equal attention we shall treat a resolution of this kind this year if the Sejm deems it fit to adopt it. At the same time I wish to thank you for the important contribution that will be made by the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission and other Sejm organs in defining activities of the government and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and for the personal participation of many citizen deputies in the practical implementation of our policy during numerous international meetings.

International contacts undertaken by the party and other political parties and social organizations are of great importance. The Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] will play an important role in this sphere. Broad public support for Polish foreign policy is consolidating the PRON, confirming its credibility and its all-national character. Efforts by the entire nation are contributing to consolidating Poland's position in the international arena. The attainment of national accord, removal of crises from our lives, multiplying our economic potential, cultural, and scientific achievements, and the unity of the nation, above all, before the supreme interests of the state -- these are the most important points of support for Polish foreign policy. The government, for its part, will do everything possible to ensure that this policy serves the interests of our state in the best possible way, that it expresses the nation's aspirations in the most complete way, and that it is a rallying factor of all public patriotic forces when issues that are most important for Poles and Poland are at stake.

Deputies Debate Tasks

LD311549 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Report by unattributed correspondent from the Sejm session in Warsaw 31 January]

[Text] After the speech in the Sejm by the minister of foreign affairs the debate began. It opened with the speech by Deputy Ryszard Wojna, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission. Referring to plans for siting U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and referring on the other hand to the Soviet proposals on strategic arms, the speaker underscored that a qualitatively important change has occurred in the social consciousness of the nations. The people begin to understand that the amount of mass annihilation weapons on our continent has reached a critical ceiling.

The document of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee that was recently adopted in Prague meets these social sentiments halfway. The Soviet Union and the other countries of our alliance made an offer to the Atlantic pact countries to sign an agreement on the mutual renunciation of the use of force. Dealing with the main objectives of Poland's foreign policy on the threshold of 1983, Deputy Ryszard Wojna stated that the entire, broadly conceived front of Poland's international contacts should serve, above all, to support our country in its work for peace and security as well as to assist in rebuilding our economy.

On behalf of the PZPR Deputies' Club the floor was taken next by Deputy Edward Szymanski. He said that the experiences gained during the recent difficult crisis years have confirmed the profound correctness of the principles of the state foreign policy, reiterated in the resolution of the ninth extraordinary party congress, their harmony with the most vital interests of the Polish nation and state.

The objectives and the principles of that policy remain unaltered. The speaker underlined that one of the most urgent tasks of the Polish foreign policy should be to undertake all actions designed to implement the proposals contained in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee since this is of fundamental importance for peace in Europe and the world and for the security of Poland.

The PZPR Deputies' Club fully endorses the assessments contained in the government report and, in line with the stance of the Politburo adopted 25 January, it supports the key objectives of the foreign policy for 1983. It will support them by voting for the resolution that will be submitted to the Sejm.

Speaking on behalf of the Sejm ZSL, Deputy Witold Lipski emphasized that the fundamental principles of the state's foreign policy -- as recalled in the report by the minister of foreign affairs -- are right and should constitute a lasting foundation of the whole internal functioning of the state and of all organized political and social forces. The ZSL, the deputy emphasized, supports these aims because their implementation guarantees peaceful existence and security of the nation, a sovereign state. Deputy Lipski, pointing out the significance of the economic and political independence of Poland, stressed that the ZSL treats the popularization of this truth as the main and most urgent task in its functioning as a whole.

After these speeches a break in the debates was announced.

PAP Summarizes Debate

LD312208 Warsaw PAP in English 1508 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 31 Jan -- The debate in the Polish Sejm (Parliament) today opened with an address by Sejm Deputy Ryszard Wojna (PUWP), chairman of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs, who said that an important qualitative turn had come about in the social consciousness of nations -- people have [words indistinct] understand that the [words indistinct] of mass destruction weapons in Europe has reached a critical level. Exceeding this level, in addition to the specific features of the new weapons [words indistinct] the truth about [words indistinct] attempting to make the Poles believe that their affairs are the hub of the universe, while in fact the West was using our difficulties as an instrument supposed to weaken the Warsaw Treaty.

The necessity to rebuild Poland's previous position on the international arena is obvious. The government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski has already done much to gradually rebuild it within the alliance. The seriousness of the international situation [words indistinct] to act in favour of the cause of peace [words indistinct] international arena.

In the post-war period Poland was one of the most active builders of a new peaceful order in Europe. We exerted our influence on the contents expressed in the CSCE Final Act. We invariably perceive this document as a code of behaviour which should be binding for its signatories.

If our influence on the course of developments weakened today, the causes of this should be sought for not in any changes of the state's foreign policy -- as this used to be and is the most stable part of the state's policy in general -- but in our internal disruption. The [words indistinct] that this disruption was and still is closely connected with the international bout [as received] is testified by actions taken by governments whose attitude is unfriendly towards our political system and aimed to keep up our internal conflicts on a boil.

The lead is held here, unfortunately, by the present U.S. Administration, usurping for itself the right to assess actions of the Polish Government from the point of view of the U.S. needs and interests in its gamble against the Soviet Union and socialism in general.

Another example of astonishing behaviour were some statements by members of the French Government. We have learned from one of those statements that suspension of martial law in Poland, release of internees and broadly applied clemency, that all this "...does not satisfy the French Government." Thus, the same criterion again: The events in Poland should take the course which would satisfy an alien government, which represents its own interests and strives for goals which have not much in common with Poland.

By the way, when one speaks about France: Should not we ask our French friends, those friends who so eagerly support forces in the Federal Republic of Germany coming out in favour of deployment of new U.S. missiles, how they connect assurances about their friendliness towards Poland with the fact that those missiles would be also targeted against Poland?

Let us also add that those West German politicians who come most firmly out in favour of deployment of new missile systems in the Federal Republic, are at the same time the ones who reiterate their attempts again to scrape [as received] the treaty on normalization of relations with Poland out of its actual content.

Commenting publicly the events in Poland in a hostile spirit to the legal [words indistinct] socialist economy with the capitalist West -- the links contracted in the 1970's.

The crisis which we have experienced and whose results we will feel for a longtime to come is of no precedent in Poland's modern history. It is a duty of all the political and social forces which have the sense of responsibility to actively endorse the currently implemented state foreign policy [words indistinct] expressed in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states, said Deputy Wojna in conclusion, are also the proposals of People's Poland simultaneously, they [words indistinct].

Speaking on behalf of the PUWP Deputies Club, Deputy [words indistinct] foundation of the unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union, consolidated by the commonly shed blood, and of close cooperation of all socialist countries within the Warsaw Treaty organization and the CMEA.

Good and peaceful relations with all states, irrespective of their socio-political system, and with every country willing to observe international law and the principles of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, care for peace, and develop mutual beneficial cooperation in culture and economy have always been the principle guideline of that policy.

The proclamation of martial law in Poland saved peace in this country and proved a considerable contribution to the defence of the threatened peace and detente in Europe. Such a course of events did not, however, suit the forces interested in forcing international tension, prolonging internal hardships of our state, and weakening the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

That is why Poland was faced with a campaign of political, economic, and propaganda pressure from the West, unprecedented since the times of cold war both in terms of form and intensity. The U.S. Administration is in the lead of those attacks, Szymanski said.

Attempts are being made to punish Poland for that it did not let its internal situation trigger off a broader conflict in Europe.

Despite progress in the stabilization in Poland, the propaganda aggression launched by Western media continues. Some countries stick to the ill-famed "conditions" for maintaining normal relations with Poland, formulated by NATO and pertaining exclusively to our internal affairs.

The deputy stated that the present international situation is characterized by increased tension and threats to world peace, which is primarily the result of Reagan's policy of confrontation.

(?We are) coming out -- he said -- for establishing a ban on proclaiming aggressive doctrines, which would be a continuation of the Polish initiative to bring up societies in the spirit of peace.

A proposal of huge importance for peace in Europe and in the world was put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU CC Yuriy Andropov. Poland extends her consistent support for this proposal.

The deputy underscored that the adventurist policy of imperialism is consistently countered by the Soviet Union and the socialist states with their programme of detente and peace which was most fully developed in the Prague declaration of the parties to the Warsaw Political Consultative Committee of states Treaty. [sentence as received]

Speaking on behalf of the United Peasant Party floor group, Deputy Witold Lipski said that preoccupied with extremely difficult internal problems in recent years, we did not manage to make society aware how serious the international situation is and what its influence on developments in Poland was.

I believe -- he said -- that as the time elapses and as the public becomes aware of documents and "scenarios", this truth will become disseminated. This is important, for assuming even a cyclic character of the international politics, which means getting out of the present deadlock in East-West relations. We must remember that fundamental principles of actions by the captialist world towards the socialist countries -- which have materialized in the whole complex of moves of discrimination and interference against Poland and the USSR -- will remain unchanged.

In a reference to Pentagon's armament and proposals to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the speaker underscored that the thing is to unilaterally violate the balance and gain a global edge, and this should be treated as a threat to vital interests of the Soviet Union and its allies. In the light of those dangerous trends, the topicality and importance of the USSR's broad-scaled peaceful offensive is becoming fully visible.

The meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty demonstrated a firm will to defend peace. The Prague declaration adopted at the end of it proposed a comprehensive solution to basic political and military problems of the contemporary world.

By way of its active participation in the works of the Consultative Political Committee and in drafting the Prague declaration, Poland -- despite internal problems which it has not yet overcome -- is making a contribution to actions aimed to preserve peace and promote a return to the policy of detente in tune with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

Making reference to some aspects of France's Eastern policy, the speaker [word indistinct] that the announced visit to Moscow by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will draw on the previous good tradition of the French foreign policy.

The speaker favourably assessed the stand adopted with respect to Polish problems by such countries as Greece, Austria, and Finland, which dissociated themselves from the policy of economic sanctions imposed on our country.

The speaker also referred to the Polish debt, and said it could be reduced through boosting Polish exports. You cannot demand payment of the debt by a country whose economy is being strangled in various ways. However, this is exactly the kind of policy which the U.S. Administration is applying to Poland. What is more, the U.S. Administration forces its allies to follow [word indistinct].

In this context, we can particularly clearly see the significance of cooperation with the Soviet Union, the speaker stressed.

The political boycott affected the UPP's contacts with peasant parties and organizations in advanced countries of the West.

We can note with satisfaction the normal course of contacts with organizations in the Third World and the undisturbed cooperation with Finland's Centre Party, which has recently been enriched with new initiatives.

Deputy Jan Fajecki (Democratic Party) stressed that his party, in [words indistinct] with its strength and possibilities, always took an active part in shaping and pursuing Poland's foreign policy in keeping with the fundamental interests of the nation and the state, in the spirit of democracy and peace.

The Democratic Party (SD) has been developing close and fruitful cooperation with the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany in the GDR. In the past few years, the SD established contacts with the FDP in the FRG.

We deplore the fact that these contacts have been weakened recently, which is doubtless connected with a deep internal crisis experienced by the FDP after it broke off its coalition with the Social-Democrats and allied itself with the Christian-Democracy. The SD's relations with liberal-democratic parties of Finland and Greece were developing favourably. The same applies to a direct dialogue with liberal-democratic parties of Belgium and Holland, carried out for many years, Deputy Fajecki said.

We must become aware of our special role to the situation that Poland found herself in the past few years, Deputy Fajecki said. By taking advantage of our social tensions, Western states, led by the U.S., attempted to create a centre of disorders and a bridgehead for the seeds of war in Europe in our country.

We were to have become an infectious hotbed of [words indistinct] socialist camp. It was only the subjecting of the country's life to the emergency decisions, taken in a sovereign manner, that made it possible to stave off the spectre of a civil war and also a dangerous situation of tensions on the European Continent. These decisions made it possible to restore our collaboration with socialist countries and, primarily, their [word indistinct] in Poland.

As a country lying in the very heart of Europe and as a country whose recent tragic history is one great anti-war memento, Poland has not only the right but also a special moral duty to protest firmly over a new and very dangerous escalation of armaments on our continent and worldwide, Deputy Fajecki said.

For all years, People's Poland has been pursuing a policy unequivocally opposed to all kinds of armaments, especially to the nuclear ones, and to all limitations of cooperation in economy, culture and science.

We have been pursuing a policy that is open and honest towards all our partners based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

It is not true, as some NATO politicians hypocritcally assert, that when pursuing a hostile policy towards a state one can allegedly give evidence of friendship to a nation making up that state, Deputy Fajecki said.

Deputy Sejm Speaker Zbigniew Gertych stressed the political and economic significance of Poland's relations with the Third World countries. In recent years these countries, although diversified, have been consolidating their position in the world.

The Non-aligned Countries' Movement as a whole agrees on the basic questions, like actions meant to alleviate tension, the arms race, with special emphasis on the nuclear arms, promotion of total, universal disarmament, development of active coexistence, struggle against colonialism and imperialism, and creation of a new international economic order. These are also the aims which form the core of our own foreign policy.

The speaker pointed to the need for lasting partner-like cooperation with individual countries from that group of nations. While characterizing the attitude of the [word indistinct] states to the developments in Poland, he said that non-aligned countries approached our problems with understanding and kind friendliness, and were in solidarity with us as regards prevention of (?getting) the so-called Polish issue internationalized.

The biggest and most advantageous effects of exports to the developing countries are expected in five domains: Namely, the construction in those countries of small and medium-sized sugar, timber, pharmaceutical, and food-making factories adjusted to local conditions, plants to mine minerals, power stations, cities and technical [word indistinct] Gertych said.

We also have a chance to boost our services in mining, power industry, shipbuilding, transport, geology, and designing, as we can increase our consulting and know-how exports.

Polish science and technology should take a more active part in solving social and economic problems both through bilateral relations and via specialized U.N. agencies and other international agencies. Moreover, we have a great chance as regards marine freight.

Tightening of Poland's political relations with nations in Latin America, Asia, and Africa has great significance for the reconstruction of the position which Poland deserves to have in the world. This a significant stimulating factor and a precondition for the development of economic relations, Deputy Gertych concluded.

Deputy Janusz Stefanowicz, no-party affiliation, member of the PAX Christian Association said:

[Words indistinct] crisis of the state, Poland counted for the west not as subject of international relations but as burden for the Soviet Union, a source of (?discord) in Eastern Europe, and also as an ideological battlefield. Such treatment accorded our country pointed to a short-sighted look, just as short-sighted has been anger over decisions taken by the authorities of our country to save the state.

Today, said the speaker, the building of a new original role of our country in Europe is coming into being. He who grasps this quiver [as received] and draws appropriate conclusions in the sphere of foreign policy will gain himself and will also serve well the cause of Europe.

A strong and healthy Poland, an ally of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, needs Europe as an [word indistinct] of peace an security, as a terrain for economic cooperation, as a spiritual environment. Europe needs such Poland as an indispensable ingredient of its identity, security, stabilization and development.

The [words indistinct] need to intensify contacts with the Scandinavian countries.

Deputy Bozenapager-Malecak, no-party affiliation, said that the crisis in Poland and the tenacious struggle to overcome it [words indistinct] dimensions. Poland is part of Europe, which is by no means monolithic. Normalization in our country is a condition for our peaceful existence and European as (?well).

Permanent contacts of various professional milieux with abroad are indispensable for the country's socio-economic development. Frequently, these contacts are maintained on the basis of old sympathies towards Poland and the Poles. Unfortunately, unfavorable changes have recently occurred in this domain. There are cases when bilateral contacts, not through our fault, are being curtailed and their rank lowered. In science, cases of departure from long-standing accords [words indistinct] as well as the [words indistinct] forth of conditions which have nothing in common with the object of cooperation. This [words indistinct] painful when medical contacts, whose value cannot be overestimated are concerned.

Deputy Zdzislawilzcki (Christian Social Association) stated that beyond any doubt the struggle for prevention of war, above all nuclear war, [words indistinct] highest moral duty of politicians [words indistinct] by the Polish foreign policy.

As member of the [word indistinct] leadership of the [word indistinct] Deputy [words indistinct] the idea of spreading peace, stemming from the Prague declaration and the entirety of the state's foreign policy.

The deputy also touched on questions of relations between Warsaw and Bonn through [words indistinct] putting question marks over the future, in case the March elections [words indistinct] present policies of the coalition.

The pope's visit to Poland will not only contribute religious values, [words indistinct] Polish society in the face of danger to our country, Deputy Pilecki said in conclusion. [Words indistinct] of deputies Christian its support to the foreign policy of the Polish Government.

[Words indistinct] complications into the entirety of [word indistinct] relations of our state, including making the area of culture a supplementary field of sharp political struggle. We are [word indistinct] brutal external attempts to interfere in Poland's sovereign rights and peculiar reprisals also in the sphere of cultural exchange.

It would be worthwhile to think about expanding the stand adopted by the foreign minister that economic cooperation of states should be defended against negative influence of the deterioration of the political situation by extending protection also to cultural exchange. This (?would be an) initiative worthy of [word indistinct] included into the package of proposed measures to build European security and confidence, Lubiejewski (?said).

Deputy Marceli Faska (Democratic Party), comparing FRG political evaluations with the practice of their implementation, recalled that the FRG tolerated the Munich Radio Free Europe on its territory. The radio station is implacably hostile to Poland and not only to this country and is financed by the CIA.

The FRG also tolerated revisionist and revanchist (?fabrications) and various kinds of chauvinist organizations, including neo-Nazi ones.

The FRG was unable to bring about the implementation of Polish-German recommendations concerning school textbooks. Another dangerous chapter of 'activeness' of the previous coalition was the urging of armaments in its own country and in NATO states.

The crowing of the departure from the line and the spirit of the bilateral agreement and also from the Helsinki document is the FRG [word indistinct] in putting into effect the Reagan policy of sanctions of economic boycott and isolation, decisively hostile to Poland.

This is the scenery in which the FRG new centre-right government coalition entered the political platform in Europe and the world. The FRG zealously backs the Reagan policy of U.S. and NATO sanctions and restriction imposed on Poland, Deputy Faska went on.

In the FRG complex internal picture, we also perceive other considerate, conciliatory and pacifist forces that appreciate the importance of peaceful coexistence of nations. He positively assessed the activity of the FRG evangelic church and youth organizations similar to it.

Poland, a 36-million socialist country in the centre of Europe, desires peace. All nations, states and people need peace. We are and will continue to be open to each peaceful initiative. We will back and implement it. Our latest proposal to convene a conference on military detente remains topical, Deputy Faska said.

Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk, no-party affiliation, said that the biggest battle in human history for the continuation of life on earth was being fought now, in 1983. After quoting three recent utterances on that battle -- by John Paul II, the Paris conference of social-democratic prime ministers, and the Prague conference of the Warsaw Treaty members states -- Deputy Osmanczyk advanced the thesis that from this convergence of opinion of statesmen whose world outlooks differ widely there emerge a chance that world without wars may at last be built knowing that the alternative would be nuclear annihilation.

Poland, like an absolute majority of the U.N. member-states, is losing very [word indistinct] the world is being torn apart through tensions and recurrences of the cold war. Poland has (?its) great change in development only in cooperation of the whole world. For we, as a natural ally of the East who counts, need for full life and development wide cooperation with the east, the west, the north and the south alike.

Foreign Policy Resolution Issued

LD011240 Warsaw PAP in English 1107 GMT 1 Feb 83

["Sejm Resolution (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 31 Jan -- The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, expressing the will of the Polish nation to live in peace and security in a sovereign state, confirms the correctness and invariability of the basic principles of Poland's foreign policy. They are:

-- fraternal alliance with the USSR, participation in the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty, cooperation within the CEMA, all-round cooperation and friendship with socialist states;

-- friendly relations with all states which want to maintain such relations with Poland, based on equality, mutual respect and advantages, non-interference in internal affairs.

The Sejm resolutely condemns and rejects all attempts and foreign interference in Polish internal affairs and states that the policy of interfering in Poland's internal affiars pursued by the U.S. Administration is a contravention of international law and conduct.

The Sejm deplores the fact that the governments of some Western states have succumbed to U.S. pressure and take part in policies which are not only aimed against the interests of People's Poland, but also against their own interests.

In view of the progress achieved in the process of internal normalization and in overcoming the economic crisis, several Western states have begun to depart from discriminatory practices in relations with Poland.

The present international situation gives reasons for justified anxiety over the fate of detente and the further peaceful development of the world. The Polish nation is particularly concerned about American endeavours aimed at the deployment of new missiles in the FRG territory.

The Sejm calls on parliaments of all states, and through their intermediary on the nations of Europe and the world, to cooperate in matters which are the most important for the present and future generations: defence of peace, detente, and struggle against the threat of a nuclear conflict.

Particularly important for the prospects of world peace and detente is the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and maintaining of peaceful relations among states belonging to the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

The Sejm deems it particularly important:

-- to strengthen security of the state and reconstruct Poland's international position;

-- tighten all-round relations with the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and other socialist states, consolidate Poland's position as an ally, develop all-round cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA;

-- develop mutually advantageous contacts and cooperation with countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America;

-- reconstruct and further develop contacts with developed capitalist countries, based on universally accepted principles of international relations;

-- work actively and in keeping with Poland's traditional role in favour of halting the arms race, restoration of the climate of detente and cooperation in international relations;

-- provide more effective protection to thousands of Polish citizens who found themselves, for various reasons, outside Poland in recent years and strengthen ties with the millions of Poles living abroad.

The voice of Poland should resound even more strongly and effectively today, in view of the ominous and difficult international situation.

Session Ends 1 February

LD011233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] At approximately 1110 the 2-day session -- the 32d -- of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic ended. This was the last meeting in the fall term of office which has lasted 5 months. Three bills have been passed. Two of them deal mainly with old age and other benefits. These are laws about old-age benefits for miners and their families and about amendments to certain regulations on social security and old-age benefits. The third issue is the new highway code.

I want to draw your attention to another proposed amendment which both during the course of preparations of the bill and today during the vote aroused many controversies here in the Sejm. I am talking about the proposal concerning the reduction of the sickness benefit, paid for the first 3 days of absence from work because of illness, to 50 percent of the normal pay. Proposing this solution, the government believes that a growing number of sick leaves over a short period of time cannot always be substantiated by the actual state of affairs, Tadeusz Haladaj, deputy rapporteur, said. Following the conclusion of the joint debate on these two bills there was a vote. The bill on old-age benefits for miners and their families was passed almost unanimously with one abstention. There were more problems as far as the second was concerned.

Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa announced that the Sejm Presidium has received a proposal from Deputy Zbigniew Kledecki who suggests that in view of the controversial nature of the bill on reducing sickness benefits for the first 3 days to 50 percent of pay, the particular decision in question be submitted to a vote separate from that on the bill as a whole. This proposal was not supported; 87 deputies voted in its favor, so there was a vote on the bill in its entirety. The result was as follows: 196 deputies voted for the bill, 10 voted against, and 88 abstained.

Deputy (Sadurski) presented to the house the report on the government bill on the highway code on behalf of Sejm Commissions for Transport and Communications, Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, and for Legislative Work. The Sejm passed this bill after a discussion, and so we have a new highway code.

After changes in the composition of Sejm commissions had been carried out, the house adopted a resolution concerning the closing of the Sejm's fifth fall term of office. Let me add that during this 5-month term of office 26 bills were passed. At present a break between parliament's terms of office has started. The sixth term of office in the spring may be expected to be convened in March. One of the most important tasks facing the Sejm in the near future are assessments and decisions connected with the way in which the economic reform is progressing.

VATICAN REPORTS POLISH PASTORAL LETTER

LD301902 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Excerpts] In all churches in Poland today the pastoral word of the Episcopate is being read in connection with the day of prayers before the arrival of the holy father, John Paul II.

Beloved children of God. With great joy we are beginning the period of preparations for the second pilgrimage of the holy father who will arrive in the homeland on 18 June this year. We are happy that the desire of the holy father, who believes that it is his right and duty to pay homage to the mother of God, who has been reigning over our nation in her Jasna Gora image for 600 years, be fulfilled.

We are depressed by the great torment of the nation, we can read in the pastoral letter of the Episcopate of Poland. Social life is burdened by the drama of perplexity, injustice, violations of the fundamental rights of man, the trampling of human dignity. Hatred is growing as a result of this. Let us try to overcome all this so that we may come out to the meeting with the holy father as a nation living in the spirit of the Gospel, guided by the principles of the Christian tradition. From the state authorities we are counting on amnesty and other initiatives which aim to reestablish full social justice and which will make it easier for everybody to reestablish a basis for forgiveness and national unity. May this be our gift for the holy father.

PAP INTERVIEWS KOWALCZYK ON SD, NATIONAL ISSUES

LD282228 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 Jan -- "We have made many re-appraisals and halted the process of disintegration of our party," said Professor Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, assessing the developments of the two years which have passed since the latest congress of the party. Professor Kowalczyk, who is also a deputy prime minister, said this in an interview for PAP.

"We have also broadened our political influence and succeeded in bringing public attention to the questions of small business and handicrafts, the handicapped, and protection of the environment," Kowalczyk went on. "On the political plane, members of our party joined members of the PUWP and the United Peasant Party and non-party people in the movement of national rebirth. This is a consequence of the attitude of the party to developments which preceded the introduction of martial law and full understanding by the party of the reasons which favoured such a move."

Deputy Premier Kowalczyk states that "we must all adjust ourselves to conditions when our living standards will be those of people who must repay their debts. This is bitter truth. We must thus change our lifestyles, and this is true irrespective of the final choice of one of the ways to pull out of the crisis."

"The change in lifestyles must not necessarily mean an aggravation of everyday problems, bad shortages [word indistinct] difficulties and groundless (?restrictions). All solutions in this (?domain) must be arrived at by way of a democratic choice," Professor Kowalczyk said.

Speaking on the participation of his party's members in the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] movement, Kowalczyk emphasized that "owing to PRON, it [word indistinct] not be possible to return to a 'relation of arrogance' between the authorities and the society. The activities of the movement can eliminate this artificial division which has been one of the main causes of the recurring periods of social unrest in our recent history. I believe the PRON will be capable of counteracting the emergence of pressure groups which force unwarranted privileges, and that it will become a platform on which people will find the key to building the future of the state."

BRIEFS

NEW TRADE UNIONS -- According to PAP, 4,700 work organizations of the new trade unions have now received legal status. Registration was refused in 19 cases. Voivodship courts receive approximately 120 new requests each day. So far, the greatest number have been submitted in Katowice and Poznan Voivodships and in Warsaw. Last on the list are Krosno, Tarnow and Lomza Voivodships. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 30 Jan 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IMF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AU281837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/1/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Friday, January 28, Jacques Jacobus Polak, executive director of the International Monetary Fund, who paid a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Petre Gigea, minister of finance.

Liviu Ionescu, councillor of the executive director of the International Monetary Fund, was also present.

The guest keenly thanked for having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, and warmly congratulated him on his birthday. He was also highly appreciative of the achievements scored by the Romanian people on the road of socioeconomic development of its country.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine collaboration between Romania and the International Monetary Fund as well as on the possibilities for further developing it.

A series of questions related to the international economic-financial situation were also examined on the occasion. It was shown that a closer collaboration among states should be achieved, and sustained efforts should be made for the intensification of the international economic exchanges, in order to surmount the current world economic crisis. Emphasis was placed on the role which should be played by the International Monetary Fund in the settlement of the great economic issues facing mankind, especially in the liquidation of underdevelopment and the narrowing down of the wide economic gaps characteristic of the contemporary world.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

VICE PREMIER NICOLAE MEETS IRAQ'S PRESIDENT

AU312022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Baghdad AGERPRES 31/1/1983 -- Visiting Iraq, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, called on President Saddam Husayn, to whom he handed over a message in behalf of President Nicoale Ceausescu of Romania.

Thanking for the message, the Iraq head of state asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute, wishes of good health and happiness for himself, or progress and prosperity for the Romanian people.

President Ssddam Husayn appreciated highly the activity and constant preoccupation of the Romanian head of state for a continuous development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian people and the Iraqi people, showing the June 1982 visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to Baghdad to have given a strong impetus to these relations, this meeting to the full the interests of the two peoples, of a strengthening of the international collaboration and peace. The Iraqi president expressed his high appreciation of the activity and active contribution made by the Romanian head of state to the promotion of the cause of peoples' independence, of understanding and peace throughout the world, to the putting out of the hotbeds of tensions, to the settlement of all interstate difference by peaceful negotiations.

During the interview the sides looked into the stage attained in the application of the agreements reached between the heads of the two states during the Baghdad interview, and expressed the resolve to speed up their implementation and to find new possibilities and ways of multilateral collaboration, to the interest of the two friendly peoples. The sides also tackled topical problems of the international life and the developments in the zone.

LEADERS THANK GDR FOR CONGRATULATIONS MESSAGE

AU281518 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[ND report: "Romania Expresses Thanks for Congratulations: Representatives Affirm Will For Close Affinity"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, have conveyed the following letter of gratitude to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Distinguished comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council, of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Romanian people we convey to you heartfelt gratitude for the greetings and congratulations conveyed on the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

We are firmly convinced that by working in unison in the spirit of jointly adopted decisions, the relations between our parties and states will also in the future undergo a constantly stronger development for the well-being of our peoples, in the interest of socialism and peace, of disarmament and detente and of international cooperation.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity we convey to you, dear comrades, best wishes for good health and happiness and wish you and GDR working people ever greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress for the further fashioning of the developed socialist society.

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

AU291935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 29/1/1983 -- Talks were conducted in Moscow between Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and N.D. Komarov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. They examined current questions of the economic collaboration between the two countries and set measures for the further development of the Romanian-Soviet commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

On January 29 Vasile Pungan and N.D. Komarov signed the protocol on goods exchanges between Romania and the USSR in 1983 which stipulates increased exchanges of commodities between the two countries.

According to the protocol Romania will deliver to the USSR oil drilling equipment, equipment for the chemical and metallurgical industries, machine-tools, tractors and farm machinery, various electrical engineering outfit, machines for the textile industry, ships, rolling stock, steel pipes and rolled goods, a wide range of chemicals, timber, garments, knitwear, footwear, furniture and other consumer goods.

The Soviet Union will deliver to Romania various equipment for the mining and metallurgical industries, machine-tools, outfit for the chemical, light, and food industries, products of the electronic industry, hoisting and transport equipment, ship equipment, aircrafts, iron ores, coke and coking coal, pig iron, asbestos, apatite, pulp, various chemicals, cotton, industrial consumer goods, A.O.

TANJUG: BUSH TOUR 'NOTHING SPECTACULAR' TO DATE

LD311810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, Jan. 31 (TANJUG) -- The European tour of U.S. Vice-President Bush, if it is to be judged by its first leg in Bonn, has brought nothing spectacular. The tour has served for elaborating the well-known U.S. stands on the Geneva disarmament talks. In addition to Bonn, Bush will visit seven other West European capitals and at the end of the 11-day tour meet in Geneva with the U.S. and the Soviet delegations.

In Bonn, Bush conferred first with Foreign Minister Genscher and then with Federal Chancellor Kohl. He was [word indistinct] received by President Carstens.

Bush has stated that his purpose is to explain the U.S. positions in Geneva and to hear what the U.S. West European allies have to say. It has not been disclosed what Bush told his hosts. It is claimed here, however, that he has brought along no new proposals. The Bonn side, for its part, has reported that Federal Chancellor Kohl has clearly let it be known to Bush that the Federal Republic government continues firm in supporting the "zero option" for nuclear missiles in Europe.

STAMBOLIC DEPARTS FOR INDONESIA, BURMA

LD311009 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 31 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic Monday morning left for official visit to the Republic of Indonesia and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The visits take place at invitations from Indonesian President Suharto and Burmese President U San Yu.

Stopover in Sri Lanka

LD312122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Colombo, Jan 31 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic and members of the Yugoslav delegation arrived this evening, Monday, in Colombo where they will stay briefly on their way to Jakarta.

Petar Stambolic and members of the Yugoslav delegation including Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, were welcomed at the airport by Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed.

D. COLOVIC VIEWS PRAVDA APPRAISAL OF NONALIGNMENT

AU291740 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow PRAVDA yesterday carried a commentary, "From Managua to Delhi," which among other things expresses old worries about the alignment of the Nonaligned Movement. Dragan Colovic says in this respect:

This article has confirmed the undoubtedly significant interest existing in the USSR and beyond, in the so-called socialist community, for the Nonaligned Movement particularly at this moment, on the eve of the summit meeting which will be held 7-11 March in New Delhi. This is nothing unusual, for such interest existed earlier and it was manifested on various occasions in various ways.

However, the PRAVDA commentary arouses our attention because it revived the old worries about the political orientation of the Nonaligned Movement.

In this respect, the commentary particularly stresses its pleasure that the anti-imperialist orientation of the Nonaligned Movement was confirmed at the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries in Managua. At the same time, it expresses its concern at alleged attempts to restore the ostensible original features to the Nonaligned Movement.

Precisely this wording hides the essence of the article by a PRAVDA commentator, who obviously neglects the nonbloc nature of the Nonaligned Movement, its autonomy and independence in international relations, and its constant resistance to all forms of hegemony and domination as well as to interference, pressure and diktat regardless of which side they come from.

Along with neglecting these principles which are of essential importance for the direction of the Nonaligned Movement, the PRAVDA commentator also presents the well-known thesis about the natural alliance of the nonaligned countries with the countries of the so-called socialist community. He is concerned about the alleged attempts that the Nonaligned Movement be brought into the blind alley of equidistance, which is to say equal distance from the two blocs. The PRVADA commentator presents such attempts as driving a wedge between the newly liberated countries and their natural allies, the countries of socialism. A so-called imperialist agency is blamed for it. According to the PRAVDA commentator, this agency endeavors to divert the attention of the forthcoming meeting in New Delhi from strategic tasks and to concentrate it on less important and artificially inflated problems.

This is obviously an endeavor to demonstrate, on the eve of the seventh summit, how the socialist community and the Soviet Union view the direction the Nonaligned Movement should take and what it should avoid. However, the multitude of facts which confirm that the so-called imperialist bloc endeavors to influence the political orientation of the Nonaligned Movement -- which, after all, is constantly pointed out by the nonaligned countries -- certainly give no right to the other bloc to do the same, appearing in the role of a spiritual adviser and protector of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Nonaligned Movement -- or more precisely, its most influential part which constitutes the mainstream of the movement -- has always pointed out that it does not want to and will not split hairs through constant measurements so as to be equidistant from the two blocs, but that it will adopt its own positions on the basis of concrete steps and behavior of the protagonists of the two blocs in international relations.

Let us recall that this also happened in the case of attempts at destabilizing certain nonaligned countries in Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, as well as in the case of invasions by foreign troops in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Attempts at interference, pressure, invasions by foreign troops, endangering freedom and independence of peoples and countries cannot be ideologically defended and justified. Aggression is aggression, regardless of the side it comes from and regardless of how it is explained. It is the marker which the Nonaligned Movement, or rather its great majority, will never abandon in the defense of its autonomous and independent road whose final aim -- as is constantly pointed out in the Nonaligned Movement -- is a gradual disappearance of the blocs and the abolition of the bloc divisions of the world.

The military-political and ideological contest of the big powers and the blocs is the greatest danger to world peace, but the PRAVDA commentator cannot accept this, willing as he may be. He is a prisoner of the bloc logic and this can be clearly seen in the article, "From Managua to Delhi."

PRAVDA 'Exploiting' Managua Meeting

AU281715 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] In an article entitled "From Managua to Delhi," the CPSU Central Committee organ PRAVDA attempts to present the activities of the Nonaligned Movement now as resistance to only one bloc and as being in alliance with the other. Radivoje Rabrenovic, permanent correspondent of Yugoslav Radio and Television, reports from Moscow:

Dealing with the activities of the nonaligned countries before the seventh conference of the heads of states and governments in New Delhi, the CPSU organ PRAVDA concludes that the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries in Managua confirmed the anti-imperialist and antiwar nature of the movement. PRAVDA says that it has recently been attempted on several occasions to deprive the Nonaligned Movement of its anti-imperialist nature under the false pretence of returning the movement to its original principles.

PRAVDA continues that the thesis that the movement is equidistant from both the capitalist and the socialist countries, as well as the false idea that the goal of nonalignment is not resistance to imperialist forces but resistance to the policy of the two big powers, are being imposed on the Nonaligned Movement member countries. Furthermore, in the same style, PRAVDA concludes that the attempt to bring the Nonaligned Movement into a blind alley aims at driving a wedge in the relations between the newly liberated countries and their natural allies, the socialist countries.

In fact, the conclusions of a thematic gathering of the Coordination Bureau devoted to the problems of Central America have been skillfully exploited by PRAVDA in an attempt once again to align the nonaligned countries among its natural allies. Despite PRAVDA's invoking earlier documents of the Nonaligned Movement, not a single original document of the movement is quoted anywhere, and it is not said anywhere that although the nonaligned do not equate the blocs, they have been from the very beginning -- which is to say from the Belgrade conference -- consistently standing against the bloc divisions of the world and against all the forms of political or economic hegemony in all regions of the world, not only in Central America.

It is not said anywhere that the Nonaligned Movement does not wish and does not want to become anybody's tool or reserve, and that it will not be a cog in the gear of any bloc or any system, for this would oppose the essence of nonalignment.

The Belgrade conference should not be credited just with the conclusion that peace could be ensured only if all the colonial and neocolonial activities in the world would completely cease, but also with the fact that emissaries went from the Belgrade conference to Moscow and Washington and asked the big powers to sit down at a conference table and find solutions which will not endanger the security of the world. These were, just to remind you, the first heralds of detente after the long years of cold war.

GRLICKOV VIEWS WORLD DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM

LD291431 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 29 (TANJUG) -- "There is no progressive ideology, especially not communist, whose imposition could be justified by the use of military force or war". This view is set forth by member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Aleksandar Grlickov in a prominent article published by the Yugoslav weekly KOMMUNIST. Historical practice and not arms should judge who has what kind of socialism, Grlickov stresses.

In this context, Grlickov notes that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has "always opposed military interventions and all other forms of interference in the internal affairs of countries and peoples, as well as all attempts to legalise the right to intervention".

The entire development of socialism in the world is being impeded by war conflicts between socialist countries.

Grlickov specifies that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has "expressed its stand openly in concrete situations such as the U.S. intervention in Vietnam, the Vietnamese in Kampuchea, the Soviet in Afghanistan and other such interventions from the past and current period."

Noting that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia develops extensive international activity and equitable cooperation with other socialist forces in the world, Grlickov stresses that the "pluralism of subjective forces of socialism has become historical reality" and that that reality has become an "objective law" of the overall historic socialist process in the world.

In connection with this Dr. Aleksandar Grlickov calls for "a further strengthening of unity in diversity". Dr. Grlickov stresses that the "present philosophy of pluralism opens up a wide area to the subjective forces of socialism in the world to build their strategies in accordance with their total social conditions and international position in the struggle for the development of socialism in the world."

He assesses that on the basis of such a political strategy every syndrome of "uniform strategy", "uniform model", and "uniform well-tried road" is abandoned in the struggle for socialism.

"Such syndromes are a limiting and narrow factor in the development of the historical process of socialism in the world", Dr Grlickov underlines. He warns of the appearance of the "identification of the interests of one country or one group of countries with general historical laws of and interests in the advancement of the world process of socialism." This in itself also entails the biased interpretation of the principles of "socialist internationalism."

In this article Dr. Grlickov pleads for the "full equality, independence and voluntariness" of all socialist forces in their international cooperation.

SMOLE REVIEWS COOPERATION WITH EEC, DEBTS

AU301954 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 83 p 12

[B. Marijanac report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jan -- Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, today informed several dozen domestic and foreign journalists about the coming "business conference" of Yugoslav and EEC businessmen which will be held in the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade on 7-10 March.

One of the most important elements of the coming meeting will certainly be the fact that, as is envisaged, direct talks between businessmen of the two sides will be held, something in which both our work organizations and foreign work organizations have shown great interest.

Representatives from some 130 EEC firms and 15 banking and financial institutions will hold talks with Yugoslav partners on the opportunities for long term economic cooperation, joint ventures and joint entry into the markets of third countries. A more balanced development of mutual trade and of other kinds of economic cooperation -- which are expected after the Belgrade conference -- will be, according to Smole, an important contribution to implementing the stabilization program and realizing Yugoslavia's social development plan, as well as an impetus for promoting relations with the EEC.

Denying rumors that the level of our foreign indebtedness is over $22 billion, Smole said that our indebtedness totals $19 billion and, at the same time, he negated speculation as regards the amount of a loan that we will allegedly obtain. The foreign press even mentions the sum of $6 billion. This is absolutely incorrect -- the member of the Federal Executive Council stressed -- and said that Yugoslavia did not aim at increasing its debts.

In reply to the question on how our country succeeded in securing $1.3 billion in new loans from 15 countries, Smole said that what is involved are commercial and financial loans in support of our stabilization program, which is primarily based on reduced domestic consumption and a greater orientation to exports. The loans will be mainly used for the National Bank's foreign exchange reserves and for structural economic adaptations.

The overall repayment of loans this year, for capital repayment and interest, will amount to $4.5 billion. The most difficult time will undoubtedly be the first half of this year, and the new loans will be taken precisely to make this period easier and to facilitate greater exports. The situation is certainly made more difficult by the crisis in the supply of producers' goods in Yugoslavia; everything that is currently being done in our country is -- as was heard at today's press conference -- being done in the spirit of economic stabilization and a structural adaptation. Thus, the "inflating" of the dinar also aims at establishing a rate of exchange which will help exports, and this trend will be continued.

SMOLE HOLDS TALKS AT OECD, GIVES DEBT FIGURE

AU301525 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Paris, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- The OECD has favorably assessed the stabilization program in Yugoslavia and its long term ideas on how to overcome its economic difficulties. This is the assessment made at a special session of the OECD Economic Research Committee, which yesterday discussed the stabilization efforts in Yugoslavia and the possibilities of expanding Yugoslavia's cooperation with the members of this organization, which includes 24 of the most developed Western industrial countries.

Those taking part in the discussion were high government officials of the OECD member countries, and representatives of the IMF, the EEC and EFTA, while the Yugoslav delegation was headed by Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council.

International Cooperation

Smole acquainted those attending the meeting with the details of the long term economic policy of Yugoslavia and made proposals on strengthening cooperation between the OECD and Yugoslavia, which participates in some activities of this organization.

At a press conference held last night at OECD headquarters, he said that the discussion was very successful and useful.

A fruitful exchange of opinions was carried out on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the OECD in various fields, such as joint investment, industrial and technological cooperation, and especially the improvement of trade conditions. The difficulties besetting Yugoslavia, Smole explained, are not temporary; they are enduring and they demand extraordinary efforts on Yugoslavia's part as well as appropriate international cooperation and the need to comprehend the Yugoslav economic policy with its emphasis on increasing exports of goods and services and the development of tourism.

He explained that Yugoslavia rejects the idea of "rescheduling" its debts, because that would merely postpone confronting the problems which have appeared. In addition, Yugoslavia is fulfilling its financial commitments, he stressed, and added that in its resolute endeavor to respect the payments due to its foreign creditors and at the same time to take significant internal measures to overcome its economic problems, Yugoslavia has obtained the support of 15 Western governments as well as of Kuwait, international institutions and banks. Smole stated that at present the Yugoslav debts amount to $19.1 billion and the payments due this year amount to $4.5 billion.

PRICING POLICY AGREEMENT FOR 1983 SIGNED

LD312201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 31 (TANJUG) -- An all-Yugoslav agreement on pricing policy in 1983 providing that the growth of prices be further curbed in 1983 was signed here Monday. This agreement also provides for a further decrease in inflation rate and for building conditions for a step-by-step leaving of administrative pricing.

Practically, this means that Yugoslavia will have in the future to boost productivity, promote thriftiness and respect overall rationalization in order to curb rises in price and inflation rate.

This agreement was signed at the all-of-Yugoslavia level by the federal government, the governments of all the republics and the two provinces as well as by pricing authorities.

The Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance made it known Monday that changes in prices for electric power, coal, railroad transport, rents, meat, milk and definite agricultural products could be expected before long.

Like last year, the domestic market is not yet well supplied, it was evaluated at the meeting.

Yugoslavia is, however, going to import necessary articles and raw materials soon and, thus, eliminate the new shortages, Luka Reljic, the Yugoslav federal secretary for market and general economic affairs said today.

RIBICIC REVIEWS ECONOMY, NEED FOR CHANGE

AU281718 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 83 p 3

[J. Rjevic report]

[Text] During an open 2-hour discussion with members of the League of Communists in his "Gradisce" local community of the Ljubljana Center Commune, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said among other things:

Despite all the accumulated problems and difficulties, our country succeeded last year in repaying some $5 billion of foreign debts and in taking more resolute actions to implement its economic stabilization program. At the congresses of the League of Communists we analyzed and appraised our situation and the causes of the existing difficulties and problems.

We must not try to run away from our responsibility for failures and mistakes; however, it would be wrong to criticize our entire past policy. It is necessary to bear in mind that we had to pay our dues, among other things, also for the fact that we transformed our country in such a short period from an undeveloped and mainly agrarian country into a medium-level developed industrial one with an average per capita national income of over $3,000.

Enormous Reserves

Considering the overall situation, the policy of incurring foreign debts was necessary. The problem is not that we borrowed and invested foreign funds, but that we failed to make well thought-out plans for investments and that we failed to achieve optimal results. We failed to use the additional foreign accumulation funds to make a stronger breakthrough in the markets of the convertible currency area where we had obtained those credits. We allowed autarchy in our development. As a result, our exports to the convertible currency area declined despite the imports of modern technology and equipment. We have modern production facilities, but the work organization is lagging and labor productivity is low. We must no longer make these and other similar mistakes. We have decided that we will not ask that our foreign debts be rescheduled because we are convinced that we can also overcome this problem by relying on our own forces and utilizing our enormous internal reserves.

We have liquidated the federal state capital funds and nonbudgetary balance, but the material strength of the republican and provincial state structures and consequently their influence and pressure on borrowing at home and abroad have increased enormously. Thus, an enormous front of spending and general borrowing was created and the federation began to be transformed into a factor which was expected to create the conditions for these activities and act as the arbiter. The situation inevitably resulted in conflicts and clashes, and the policy of selection of cadres for the federal organs was adapted to all this.

We have adopted the unified and firm view that the Federal Executive Council should change its method of work and no longer act as some kind of federal commercial director. The most responsible communists in the Federal Executive Council agree with this view.

Necessary Compromises

The LCY Central Committee and its Presidium support the general policy of the Federal Executive Council, the proposal of the Kraigher Commission [on problems of economic stabilization of the federal social councils], and the resolution for this year. However, they do not support them a priori but rather, conditionally, that is, only those measures and actions that contribute to the implementation of the policy determined at the 12th LCY Congress and the most recent sessions of the LCY Central Committee. The LCY Central Committee and its Presidium resolutely oppose the measures and actions that do not follow this line and, at the same time, they support the Federal Executive Council when it strives for necessary compromises. In this connection they oppose ungrounded and unprincipled criticisms. Besides, all republics and provinces and all of Yugoslavia must become capable of reaching effective accords.

As regards the amendments to the law on foreign exchange, the LCY Central Committee has adopted the view that the republic and provinces will have to reach an agreement on the platform of the Kraigher Commission. However, since the necessary efforts to reach such an agreement have not been made, it has become necessary for the LCY Central Committee, too, to become more directly involved in this connection. This should not happen again.

Therefore, the republics and provinces must become capable of concluding mutual accords in conformity with their constitutional rights, duties and responsibilities. But to make such accords successful, it is necessary to know the situation in and the interests of all parts of the country and ensure that all social factors and not only the inter-republican committees and the like will participate in the accords.

We must define the Marxist criteria for selecting persons for responsible positions in the LCY and society in general. No one should hold a responsible position in the republic or province unless he has previously held responsible positions in the federation and has become well acquainted with the problems and situation in the entire country. It is impossible to perform the duties required by the individual positions in the republic or province without this experience and knowledge. The attitude of the republics and provinces toward the federal organs must radically change in this respect, too.

COMMITTEE VIEWS GOODS SHORTAGES, PRICE FREEZE

AU301837 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 83 p 1

[J. Kesic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 25 Jan -- Delegates of the Committee for Market and Prices of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today expressed their support for the draft social accord on providing and using purposefully $270 million to import consumer goods that are in short supply, or rather to import raw materials for their production. This document has already been adopted by the Federal Executive Council, the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, the Council Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, the SAWPY and other organs.

"The document envisages that $270 million be provided from the so-called unidentified foreign currency inflow to import medicines and raw materials for medicines, baby food, medical and veterinary supplies, raw materials for detergents and artificial fertilizers, protein food, soybeans and soybean pellets, sugar and coffee."

Once the social accord has been signed, the work organizations will conclude self-managing agreements which will enable them to use foreign exchange and to supply the domestic market with products in short supply.

"It is quite certain that the unidentified foreign exchange inflow in the first quarter will not be such to 'cover' all imports needed, and it is a question of whether the foreign exchange reserves will be such to meet these needs." However, funds will be provided from the foreign exchange reserves for importing priority products: raw materials for medicines and detergents, and coffee.

Certain other problems will also have to be resolved, for instance, why certain goods are held in storage, thus creating a shortage on the market while awaiting new, higher prices.

Informing the delegates about the implementation of the prices policy this year, Milan Milicevic, acting president of the federal community for prices, said that the aim of the social accord on implementing the price policy this year is to slow down the price increases in 1983.

"Milicevic then set forth the not very encouraging data that the frozen prices of industrial products increased in the July-December period of 1982 by 8.2 percent, retail prices by 9.6 percent and the cost of living by 8.6 percent. For this reason, the Federal Executive Council is preparing a new decision on freezing prices which should come into effect as of 1 February this year. Certain products and services, whose prices will be increased, will be exempt from this decision."

ENERGY PLAN, POWER SHORTAGES IN 1983 DISCUSSED

AU281053 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] This morning we announced that the executive board of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber today would discuss the country's energy plan for this year and, naturally, we raised the question as to whether we would have sufficient electric power this year. Miomir Arandjelovic followed today's session in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber. Here is our interview with him:

[Arandjelovic] This year, the electricity generating industry plans to increase its production by 7.5 billion kWh hours. Expressed in percentage, this is nearly 12 percent more than last year.

[Question] Does this mean that there will be more electric power and that we will not have to economize as last year?

[Arandjelovic] Regrettably, this is not the case because it has again been announced that there will be a deficit of some 4 billion kWh hours of electricity.

[Question] To what do we owe this great increase in production?

[Arandjelovic] One takes into account new thermoelectric powerplants which should begin operating this year and which will produce 3 billion kWh hours, the production of the Krsko nuclear powerplant which will begin regular production this year and an increased production of the hydroelectric powerplants. Naturally, one also takes into account that the hydroelectric powerplants will be ready to operate at full capacity.

[Question] You have mentioned the thermoelectric powerplants but not the coal industry. What are the obligations of the coal mines?

[Arandjelovic] The coal mines have their directions of operations marked, as we say. We expect that they will produce 47 million tons of coal, but we had made no efforts to ensure for them the basic preconditions for production.

[Question] This means that the plan provides for a shortage of power?

[Arandjelovic] This year, a rather large shortage of power is planned -- as we have said earlier, some 4 billion kWh hours of electricity -- and this shortage results primarily from the earlier delay in the construction of both the energy plants as well as the mining plants, and this delay will be felt this year. However, we must say that the increased demand for power also results from the commissioning of several large industrial plants this year, such as the aluminum combines in Mostar and Titograd, and the ferronickel factories in Kavadarci and Glogovac.

[Question] What are the republican and provincial plans like?

[Arandjelovic] This is interesting. According to today's discussion, only the power generating industries of Croatia, Slovenia and Kosovo have balanced their plans of production and consumption.

[Question] It is certain that under the present conditions [words indistinct]?

[Arandjelovic] It is indispensable [words indistinct], as this is popularly known, to set new prices for (?electricity). The problem of the economic position of the power generating industry must finally be resolved, while the electricity generating industry will ask the Federal Executive Council not to subject electric energy to a price freeze. It has already been recommended that plans and programs of economies and restrictions should be made to meet the electricity shortages.

[Question] At the beginning of the conversation, you mentioned that we had made no efforts to ensure the basic preconditions for coal miners.

[Arandjelovic] We have heard that it depends on coal miners whether the thermoelectric powerplants will operate at full capacity. However, at this session we have not heard how to enable them to operate at full capacity. This year, our coal mines can produce some 60 million tons of coal, or fully 12 percent more than last year. However, one of the vital preconditions for implementing this plan is to sign a social accord on measures aimed at encouraging the opening of new coal mines and modernizing the existing ones. Regrettably, following an initial coordination of the text of this accord as early as in 1981, this accord has not yet been achieved. This accord would provide 31 billion dinars which would be invested in the development of coal mines.

[Question] Accordingly, we heard in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber today what should be done, but we do not know yet how to realize this.

CKREBIC ON KOSOVO PROVINCE DEVELOPMENT

LD281920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1834 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Pristina, January 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has always sought the most appropriate solutions for the faster development of the under-developed republics and the province of Kosovo, stressed President of the League of Communists of Serbia (LCS) Central Committee Presidency Dusan Ckrebic here Friday.

Lecturing to over 500 primary and secondary school teachers from the province of Kosovo, Ckrebic said in Pristina that the development of the province was the concern of the whole country and especially of the Republic of Serbia.

In this context Ckrebic noted that Serbia had allocated over one million dollars for the development of the province of which over two-thirds for its economic development and the rest for the development of social services.

Ckrebic stressed it would be wrong to view Yugoslavia's economic stabilisation solely as restrictions on spending.

Economic stabilisation in Yugoslavia, he stressed is a philosophy of conduct in production, consumption and living in general in order to adjust requirements to the possibilities.

Ckrebic said it was essential first of all to ensure larger outputs as everything else, including employment stability and the country's external liquidity, depends on it.

Speaking of inter-nationality relations Ckrebic recalled, among other things the counterrevolutionary events which took place in the province almost two years ago. He stressed that long-term struggle was necessary in order to neutralise and ideologically to overcome the legacy of the nationalist indoctrination conducted in the province over a number of years and directed above all against young people.

This high-ranking party official of Serbia said that overcoming of the situation in Kosovo is a long-term process which needs painstaking work and that spectacular results in that cannot be expected quickly.

Ckrebic described halting of migration under pressure of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo as one of the most important political questions in Yugoslavia. He said that pressures which Albanian nationalists exert on members of other nations in the province should be resisted by all means.

According to him, Yugoslavia must resist that by all political, state and other means, since, as he said, that is a very significant question which influences much the overall Yugoslav cohesion. He brought to notice that, if it continues endlessly, migration would cast a shadow on the solution of inter-nationality questions in Yugoslavia. At the same time Ckrebic said Yugoslavia disposes of sound forces which are capable of resisting both aspirations of nationalists, and fierce and reckless campaign of neighbouring Albania.

KOSOVO BUSINESS LEADERS RECEIVE LONG SENTENCES

AU242116 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 83 p 5

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 20 Jan -- The board of judges of the Pristina District Court chaired by Judge Djordje Aksic today passed sentences on a group of former business leaders from Kosovo who were charged with economic crimes involving some 100 million dinars.

Osman Seljmani, manager of the Belgrade branch of the Agrokosovo-Komerc work organization of Pristina, was sentenced to a 20-year prison term; Mehmet Busi, director of the Agrokosovo-Komerc in Belgrade, was sentenced to a 14-year prison term; Remzi Jola, director of the metalworking industry sector of the Trepca-Komerc basic organization of associated labor, was sentenced to a 20-year prison term; Rodoljub Vukosavljevic, director of the Kosovo GMBH firm of Munich, was sentenced to 20-year prison term; Dzeljalj Dzara, administrative officer of the Kosovo GMBH firm of Munich, was sentenced to a 12-year prison term, and Cenan Galimuna, director of the equipment sector of the Eksimkos export-import organization of Pristina, was sentenced to a 10-year prison term.

In passing these sentences, the court found the accused guilty of abusing the authority of responsible persons in the organizations of associated labor in which they worked in such a way that in their transactions with the Italian firm, La Distribuce, from Trieste, they concluded contracts which omitted certain elements which ensure a successful implementation of the contracts and which protect the general social interests and the interests of the work organizations which they represented. Thus, they enabled the La Distribuce firm of Trieste to earn over 81 million dinars to the detriment of our social community.

The court did not accept the charges contained in the indictment that the accused committed criminal acts posing a counterrevolutionary threat to the social system and undermining the country's economic basis. The ban on carrying out activities and controlling property was also applied to Mehmet Busi, Dzeljalj Dzara, Remzi Jola and Cenan Galimuna. The convicted persons have the right to appeal to the Kosovo Supreme Court.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM, PRESIDENCY JOINT SESSION

LD280340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade -- A joint session of the Serbian League of Communists [LC] Central Committee Presidium and of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia was reported to have been held in Belgrade today. The session, which was chaired by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, discussed topical issues of the political security situation in the Republic of Serbia.

The introductory report was submitted by Zivorad Misic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. The Serbian Presidency and LC Presidium made an assessment of the political security situation following a broad review of the situation in many spheres of social life and work.

Many talks have been held in municipalities, large work organizations, scientific and cultural institutions and elsewhere. In those talks the most topical economic and ideological issues were discussed. The general conviction is that the political security situation in the republic is stable despite very pronounced difficulties in the economic activity and in the supply of the population with some important goods. What contributes to a large extent to this stability is the intensified activity of the LC and other organized socialist forces in the struggle for the economic stabilization and normal economic activity.

In the sphere of culture, science and public information, ideological currents have been noticed recently which are in many respects contrary to the policy of the LC and to our basic social orientations. In some public speaking forums and some media, antisocialist and anticommunist views are being openly advocated and these views are not subjected to progressive and Marxist criticism. There is not enough reaction to phenomena in culture and creative work through which reactionary social consciousness is emerging. In particular, it is the nationalistic consciousness which is manifesting itself in certain topical debates on historiography, on the cultural heritage, on literary, theatrical and other contemporary artistic creative work, the statement says.

The LC must adopt a more decisive stand agaist all those types of behavior which bear the characteristics of excesses and affairs and which cause deeper negative political consequences, in particular, in the sphere of international relations. The LC action will be all the more fruitful if the broadest possible circle of Marxist-oriented creative workers in various spheres of culture and science participate. It was stressed that greater attention should be paid to the socialist upbringing and education of the young, and in particular, to the resolving of basic problems faced by the young generation, including employment as the foremost problem.

It was stressed at the session that many of our weaknesses are a fruitful soil for the activity of the enemy and of opposition groupings. Their activity has been intensified recently and is assuming a more organized character. This demands that the LC initiate and support the broadest ideopolitical activity in order that all forms of social self-protection might develop and strengthen in every sphere.

What should be at the basis of such an activity is work concerned with resolving pressing socioeconomic problesm of our society and with efficient elimination of all the negative phenomena which disrupt the very foundations of our system: social self-protection, self-management, brotherhood and unity and our country's international prestige.

The session also discussed the report of a working group on the questions raised in connection with various interpretations by some public information media of the Executive Council's replies to a delegate's questions at the Serbian Assembly on the construction and allocation of apartments for use by republican officials and other person between May 1978 and May 1982. On the basis of this report, the Serbian Presidency and LC Presidium noted that the distribution of apartments had not been undertaken in a single case by the Assembly's Executive Countil, but by the Executive Countil's Commission for the Distribution of Apartments as the specific coordinating body -- competent to deal with this by virtue of its composition and method of work -- of the Serbian Assembly, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Executive Council and republican judicial and administrative organs, a body which is responsible for its work to the Executive Council. By and large, this commission has acted responsibly and in its work there have been no abuses nor sociopolitically or morally unacceptable activities, the statement notes.

VIDIC SPEAKS ON SOCIALISM, WORLD ISSUES

LD282308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke today at a meeting of educational workers of the Socialist Republic of Serbia at the Kolarac University in Belgrade. Vidic stressed that the struggle waged by the world's progressive forces for peace, disarmament, and the establishment of a new economic order is attracting intense attention. What is of the greatest interest, Vidic said, is how to assess present trends in the struggle for socialism and topical problems and in socialist countries from the standpoint of further encouraging the development of socialism as a world process.

Debates about the models of socialism have been going on practically since the victory of the October Revolution, Vidic said, adding that the question of the various paths to socialism has been raised in a practical way, particularly following the victory of the Yugoslav and Chinese revolutions. The conflicts of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] with the Cominform and the SFRY with the USSR also signfied the beginning of fundamental changes in the world communist and workers' movement with regard to orientations on the fundamental issues of the development of socialism as a world process, Vidic stressed.

Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that the very fact that the problem of models is still present shows that the communist and workers' parties still have not overcome their fears that one of the socialist countries, depending on its strength and possibilities, might impose its model on others. "The series of consultative meetings of world communists and workers' parties has not resolved this problem, though there have been declarations from time to time that all parties and movements are free in their choice of paths of development towards socialism in their own countries," Vidic stressed, saying that "the very practice of living has removed this from the agenda even less." "The 1976 Berlin conference of communist parties was the most clear on the principles of this issue. However, certain differences in views have remained in communist and workers' parties until the present,Vidic said.

What is particularly obvious now is the CPC's clearing up of its own models. This can also be said, Vidic said, at least as regards the intensity of the debate, for the Italian Communist Party, which is preparing for its next congress in March this year. "China has recently clearly rejected models, or rather binding models, and adopted the standpoint that the LCY has always advocated: Every party, movement or country must march along the path toward the path toward the development of socialist contents and socialism that best suits its specific individual situation," he stressed. In Italy and other European communist parties, the specific forms of alliance and paths for the working class to come into power, as well as of stepping down from power in case of electoral defeat, are being worked out very (?intensively). All this, Vidic stressed, should enable the workers' and communist parties in these countries to succeed in finally winning the right to take over power in a peaceful way, through parliamentary elections, either alone or in various coalitions."

Along with the general crisis of capitalism, objective analysis shows that economic, political or cultural crises, intranational disputes and disputes and conflicts between states can and do also exist under socialism, Vidic said, stressing that some such situations have led to certain wars.

Vidic went on to say that relations among socialist countries that would make it possible for such crisis situations, contradictions and conflicts to be resolved in a progressive way have not yet developed, particularly not in practice.

The means of resolving such situations is of the greatest significance both for relations between the countries involved and for setting a good or bad example for possible followers of socialist ideals in all parts of the world, Vidic said.

In the United States recently, the view has been expressed that the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, and the socialist countries where communist parties are in power in general, are entering an era of revolutions and large reforms. In principle, Vidic said, there is nothing wrong with the view that these countries cannot always remain in the same spot, at the same level of development or within the same framework, when the way and quality of life is at stake. However, Vidic went on, what cannot be accepted from the warnings and statements that are made in the United States is their emphasis on the readiness of the United States or the Western capitalist countries to encourage revolutions and reforms in East European countries.

At the same time, Vidic noted that when the class background of such views and attitudes is considered, it is more than certain that such statements from the center of the capitalist world can only be grist for the mill of awakening fundamental doubts about the actual aim of encouraging these revolutions and reforms. Is this not in fact a different way of wording the intention to encourage and export counterrevolution, Vidic said.

"In today's conditions of great international tension, intrabloc confrontation and armament levels and the destructive power of nuclear weapons, anticommunism as state policy can only take us back to the gravest periods of the cold war and take the entire world to the brink of world conflict and general catastrophe," Vidic said.

One of the current problems in all socialist countries is how to find the true measure of what are today described as human rights, which Vidic described as a term that had been coined in a fairly cold war manner, or at least used in such a way, and to find the real possibilities for their realization as understood in the ideal manner. Vidic said that the free development of these countries and the attractive force of socialism in world dimensions depend on the solution of the relationship, adding that Yugoslavia is at present the first and only socialist country that for decades has been developing the system of socialist self-management as our specific form of socialist democracy, in fact as the path and form of the fullest implementation of human rights in contemporary times.

Vidic went on to stress that the problem of the direct participation of the working class and working people in the management of social affairs is becoming more and more topical. He added that the process of resolving this problem cannot be reduced merely to the position of the working class in one or more socialist countries.

"Regardless of the extent to which we, as the country with the system of socialist self-management, have succeeded in the past, 3 decades in demonstrating the advantages of this system to the world, Vidic stressed, it is not a question of having to be modest in saying that this achievement of (?our) socialist revolution is not only a necessity for our working class, nations and nationalities, but is also one of the greatest contributions of the present revolutionary generations of the SFRY to the progressive course of world history."

Continuing his speech at the Kolaric People's University, Dobrivoje Vidic said that "recently the revival of the idea about the need (?to hold) [word indistinct] consultative meetings of communist and workers' parties as a practice that should be nurtured has been noticed." He went on to say that "it is known that in this long period the LCY has formulated its views and clear criteria about this."

President Tito led our delegation to the Berlin Conference of Communist Parties of Europe because very clear material (?linked) with the Helsinki conference and its well-known documents was at stake, and this after the fundamental preparations that had made the adoption of the Berlin Declaration of the Communist Parties of Europe possible.

As regards the present situation, Vidic stressed, it is enough to say that there are a number of very influential communist and workers' parties that believe that the present conditions are not right for holding a new world consultative meeting of communist parties. This belief is in itself one of the facts that prevent the development of the right conditions to hold successfully such a meeting. Those propagating this idea do not contribute anything to the very idea of a consultative meeting if they simultaneously condemn other parties that have a different attitude."

Dobrivoje Vidic also stressed that in socialist countries one can at times hear the view that the SFRY's foreign policy, the policy of nonalignment, had removed itself from Marxism-Leninism and that the SFRY equated the military-political bloc's responsibility for the negative development of the international situation. "This view is not correct," Vidic said, adding that "the extent to which the Nonaligned Movement has become a historical force and developed is best seen by its powerful development and its having become one of the most influential forces in contemporary history." This has also been clearly shown by all the conferences of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries so far and by the entire work of this movement. "It is, therefore, an (?irresponsible) view that its existence (?is a) coincidence and not part of the dialectics of present trends or that there is no place for socialist countries such as the SFRY in it," Vidic stressed.

He underlined that the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi will put forward a demand aimed at resolutely reopening and reviving the process of detente, particularly among the superpowers, as well as comprehensively and universally developing it, because this is in the broadest interests of all peoples and countries. "This was also demonstrated by the Coordination Bureau Meeting in Managua, though that meeting primarily dealt with the situation in Latin America and with the tasks of the Nonaligned Movement and the world community in this context," Vidic said.

[Text] Dobrivoje Vidic then dealt with the recently published Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. He stressed that this extensive document offers the two sides, the Warsaw Treaty and NATO blocs, certain mutual investigations through negotiations and the concluding of relevant interbloc agreements. In this connection, he stressed, other countries which are not members of these blocs are called upon, should an agreement be reached, to join such agreements and participate in investigating paths which lead to agreements. Vidic said that a similar register of subjects on which negotiations should be held could have also been worked out by NATO. He noted that the political aspect of these proposals and offers could stimulate the struggle being waged, particularly by the United Nations, to ease international relations and achieve disarmament. The worst thing to happen, Vidic said, would be to have countries which have at their disposal immense nuclear potential and other up-to-date weapons, to constantly judge proposals made by others as propaganda and thus underrating the existing possibilities to negotiate such fateful issues in a responsible manner.

"In our country these and other proposals are being discussed politically and professionally," Vidic said.

He added that our delegation to the seventh nonaligned summit will fully advocate that the issue of peace and war in present-day conditions be discussed comprehensively, and that relevant decisions be adopted which, for their part, could exert a fundamental influence on international negotiations in the sphere of nuclear and other kinds of disarmament.

"I must say that it is all the more regrettable, that many world leaders not only do not negotiate in a proper manner, but do not even know one another -- I do not mean politically, but personally, as people, as citizens of the world, as people who have children and grandchildren, as human beings who, because of their position, should demonstrate their will to listen to one another in a tolerant manner and aspire to such agreement which would serve the interests of their peoples and of mankind as a whole," Vidic said.

Speaking about relations between Yugoslavia and Albania, Vidic stressed that the latest Yugoslav diplomatic representation to Albania was a step which had to be made in view of the truly provocative policy pursued by the leaders of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania toward our country. They call into question not only the present level of mutual relations but also contribute to worsening the general situation in this part of the world, Vidic noted. He added that the text of this representation would contribute to citizens in all our republics and provinces, regardless of nationality, being informed more fully of the unacceptable anti-Yugoslav substance of the present policy of the Albanian Government and of the meaning of the new campaign waged against us from that country.

Our friends throughout the world, Vidic went on, can clearly see from our representation the main reasons for us to draw attention to the Government of Albania not to interfere in our internal constitutional order, and for it, as a member of the United Nations and as a neighboring country, to respect our territorial integrity and the inviolability of our borders. Our representation testifies to our constructive orientation with regard to our neighbor, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania -- our intention to promote comprehensively and to consistently and persistently implement the policy of goodneighborly cooperation.

In meetings we held recently with political representatives of some neighboring countries, reference was also made to the possibility of convening a Balkan conference at the highest level, the aim of which, Vidic said would be to discuss existing relations and possibilities for establishing a non-nuclear zone in this part of the world. Our attitude, as also in earlier circumstances, was positive, because Yugoslavia is in itself a non-nuclear zone, and a nonaligned country between members of the existing military-political blocs. "It is primarily the member-countries of the two military-political blocs which should opt for a non-nuclear zone in the Balkans because it is they who should demonstrate full political will and every other kind of readiness to take this road," Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at the end of his speech.

Notes Danger of 'Exporting Revolutions'

AU281917 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, spoke at the political seminar for educational workers which opened today at the Kolarac People's University in Belgrade. The seminar is organized every year as a part of the action "January Days of Serbian Educational Workers." Our journalist Radmila Mijatovic reports:

This year again, the political seminar brought together a great number of educational workers from all parts of our republic. The teachers were attracted by the topics "Current Questions of International Political Relations" and "The Political and Security Situation in Yugoslavia" and by the lecturers. Thus, they listened carefully and also asked the highest leaders, Dobrivoje Vidic and Stane Dolanc, questions on the most current problems and happenings in our country and in the world. Dobrivoje Vidic spoke on the current flows of the struggle for socialism in the world, as well as the current trends and processes in socialist countries. He also spoke on the forthcoming seventh summit of the nonaligned countries and the struggle of progressive forces for peace and the new economic order. Speaking about today's tension in the world, Dobrivoje Vidic stressed that cold war saber rattling is continuing.

[Begin Vidic recording] That is why it is obvious that in the current situation of great international tensions and confrontations between the blocs, with the existing level of armaments and the destructive force of nuclear arms as it now exists, anti-communism as a state policy can only bring us back to the periods of the worst forms of the cold war and lead the whole world to the brink of a world conflict and a general catastrophe.

Of course I think that the same thing applies in reverse, in a direction which could mean a policy of exporting one's own models or, in general, a policy of exporting one's own models or, in general, a policy of exporting revolutions. This, too, could only lead to an aggravation of international relations and compromise the protagonists of such a policy not only in the eyes of the countries which may feel endangered, but also in the eyes of mankind in general. There could be no greater damage to the ideals and prestige of socialism.

Dobrivoje Vidic further referred to the relations between Yugoslavia and Albania.

[Begin Vidic recording] A week ago, the demarche made by our country in connection with the Albanian leaders' attacks on the SFRY was published in our press. This was our latest step. It had to be made considering the policy conducted by the Albanian leaders toward our country, a policy which is provacative in every respect. They not only jeopardize the present level of our mutual relations but also contribute to an aggravation of the general situation in this part of the world. The text of this demarche will help inform the citizens of all our republics and provinces, regardless of nationality, more fully about the unacceptable anti-Yugoslav essence of the present policy by the Albanian Government and about the sense of the new campaign being conducted against us by that country.

At the same time, our friends all over the world, as well as the governments of countries, may clearly see in this demarche the main reasons we must also use this manner to draw the attention of the Government of Albania to the fact that it should not interfere in our internal constitutional order and that, as a UN member country and a neighboring country, it must respect our territorial integrity and inviolability of our borders. [end recording]

Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, talked to the educational workers about the current problems of political security in our country. He particularly referred to the exceptionally important role of educational workers in the educational and upbringing process of shaping young persons and their training for a successful inclusion in all the currents of social, socialist and self-managing life.

Radislav Jovanovic, president of the Serbian Trade Union Federal Council, also greeted the educational workers today.

POLITIKA CONCLUDES SERIES OF ARTICLES ON ALBANIA

AU282118 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 23 January 1983 on page 10 carries a 1,000-word second installment of a Bozidar Milosevic report under the general title, "Testimony by a Witness of Tragic Albanian Reality," relating the experiences of Nafija Husic, wife of a former Yugolav diplomat in Tirana. She tells about trips to Vlore, Gjirokaster and Durres, where foreigners were kept separated from others in hotels and on the beaches. A mysterious beautiful stranger that appeared on the beach at Durres was said to have been Mehmet Shehu's daughter in law.

"Ordinary Albanian women are a complete opposite of this beauty." They are modestly dressed and work hard in the fields. Produce from the small private plots used to be sold in the markets, but this has been banned and peasants now sell produce along the road," in particular, along the road from Shkodra to Tirana." Husic says that there are few electrical appliances in Albanian homes. The equality of men and women is demonstrated in the stores by shoppers lining up in separate lines for the two sexes, and being served in turn. Any foreigner is served immediately. "The Albanians say that this is an example of their hospitality and this is partially true, but it is also true that the Albanian police do not like foreigners to hang around for any time anywhere."

The 1,000-word third and last installment of Bozidar Milosevic's report is carried by Belgrade POLITIKA on 24 January on page 11. It describes the explosion at the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana on 23 May 1981 which marred the youth day festivities there. The Albanian authorities alleged that the explosions were set off by persons in the embassy. The ATA accused a woman "of Russian extraction," which pointed to Nafija Husic. She is quoted to say that she "did not feel comfortable." "It is not pleasant to experience such accusations in Albania, where the heads of the highest state and party officials are chopped off at the drop of a pin." Husic tells about support she received from other diplomats' wives and concludes that she was not called a diversionist by her "friendly Albanian neighbors or by their children. These cannot even protect themselves from the ruthlessness of the powerful Albanian police."

LATE REPORT: SPILJAK NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENCY

AU011447 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] At its session today, the Presidium of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference nominated Mika Spiljak as candidate for new member of Yugoslavia's Presidency from Croatia. Explaining the proposal, Darinka Puskaric, president of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance, pointed out that the Croatian Presidency and the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia have unanimously supported the nomination of Mika Spiljak as candidate for new member of Yugoslavia's Presidency, a nomination on which, according to the Constitution and the social accord on cadre policy, consultations must be held in all executive organs by 15 February.

Mika Spiljak, candidate for new member of Yugoslvia's Presidency from Croatia, born in Odra near Sisak in 1916, was one of the young prewar revolutionaries, loyal followers of the Yugoslav Communist Party and Comrade Tito in all stages of the revolution. In addition to his many prewar and war duties, after the liberation he occupied important positions in the League of Communists as well as in the organs of the republic and federation. Among other things, Spiljak was president of the Republican Executive Council, president of the Federal Executive Council and, for many years, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. Now, he is member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia.

Mika Spiljak has been awarded many decorations, including the Order of People's Hero and the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor.